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GERMANS WARNED TO PUT AN END TO WANTON PILLAGING

**Marshal Foch Demands That
Acts of Destruction and Violence
in Belgium, in Disregard of Truce Terms, Cease**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Wanton destruction of property and acts of violence against the populace in occupied districts of Belgium by German troops in the course of their evacuation, in contravention of the express terms of the armistice, have been brought to the attention of the Allied High Command, according to a wireless message to the German High Command demanding that such conduct cease, stating that otherwise, steps will be taken to have it stopped.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—German soldiers are committing acts of violence against inhabitants and are destroying and pillaging contrary to the terms of the armistice, according to a French official wireless message received here today.

The wireless message reads: "From Marshal Foch to the German High Command—Information has been received by the Allied High Command that at different points, especially in Belgium, and more particularly in the Brussels region, the German troops are committing acts of violence against the inhabitants, and acts of destruction and pillage which are clearly contrary to the conditions of the armistice. The Allied Command expects that the German High Command will without delay take measures necessary to stop these violations of the convention which has been signed. If the acts do not cease within a very short period the Allied High Command will be obliged to take steps to put an end to them."

Allied Delegates Expected
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Secretary, are expected today, and Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando, shortly, for discussion in the peace negotiations at Versailles.

GERMAN AGITATORS IN THE SWISS STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—The general strike in German Switzerland is proceeding peacefully. The federal authorities expelled the Bolshevik diplomatic mission on Monday, and both federal chambers met on Tuesday to consider the situation. The President of the Confederation justified the military measures taken, formulated the Federal Council's report program and emphasized the necessity of political and social agreement on the lines of the League of Nations.

The general strike executive committee manifesto pronounces the President's statement as insufficient and recommends continuing the struggle. The bourgeoisie and peasants repudiate the strikers, denouncing the Germans among them in their addresses of confidence to the federal authorities.

ADMIRAL MAYO VISITS VENICE
ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the American Atlantic fleet, visited Venice today and had dinner with King Victor Emmanuel. He expressed to the King the admiration generally felt for the victory attained by Italy. Later he left for Paris.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS OBJECT OF CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
TOPEKA, Kansas—One of the contests to come in the next Kansas Legislature is the effort of the schoolbook publishing houses to gain control of the State Textbook Commission. Kansas has been printing its own textbooks for all public schools below the high school and some high school texts for several years. (The commission, as it is now constituted, is composed of newspaper men, farmers, business men and educators, and the educators are in the minority.) Ever since Kansas established state publication there has been a tremendous effort to make the Textbook Commission a teachers' and this campaign has been waged almost entirely by the schoolbook publishers. Just why or how the book publishers expect to control the teachers in the handling of the textbook contracts is not known, but it is a notorious fact that during the days when the State bought the books under a commission composed entirely of teachers, the book publishers did about as they pleased in providing texts. This was one thing that made it easy to establish state publication in Kansas and has kept the Textbook Commission free of teachers.

PREMIER EXPLAINS NEW LABOR POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George Calls Employers' and Trade Unions' Delegates in Consultation—Will Redeem Pledges to Unions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Premier addressed representatives of the employers' associations and trade unions in the country's principal industries at Caxton Hall yesterday. Messrs. G. N. Barnes, G. H. Roberts, A. J. Balfour and Dr. C. Addison accompanied him. Mr. Barnes presiding, Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with prolonged cheering, explained that the meeting was convened on very short notice owing to the urgency of dealing with certain questions which had become imperative with the armistice conclusion.

The government wished the representatives' advice regarding the course to be adopted, first for executing the government's pledges to the trade unions in March, 1915, when the unions were requested to relax certain practices during the war. Secondly, to settle the wages question, now that awards under the Munitions Act will cease to have effect. The government wished it to be fully understood that it intended executing its 1915 pledges. The employers and workpeople should consider together immediately how to handle the question in view of industry's enormous progress during the war and the experience gained from the changes made. The government's wages policy was the maintenance for six months at least of the present wages level, unless altered by agreement between the parties, or by independent arbitration.

Mr. Balfour, Dr. Addison, and Mr. Roberts explained the government's proposals in detail and proposed their submission to a general committee, which the meeting should immediately appoint. The meeting adjourned to permit the employers' and workpeople's representatives to consider the government's statement separately. These separate meetings appointed a consultative committee as the government proposed.

OHIO DRY MAJORITY 24,719
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The statewide prohibition amendment was adopted at last week's election by a majority of 24,719 votes, according to complete returns received on Thursday.

AUSTRALIAN DRY OPPOSED IN PRESS

**Editorials in Official Newspapers
Show Roman Catholic Church
Is Strongly Opposed to the
Prohibition Movement**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau.
MELBOURNE, Victoria—A succession of editorial and other articles in the official Roman Catholic press, strongly opposing prohibition, have indicated that the views of Archbishop Mannix, as published in The Christian Science Monitor recently, are in line with those of his church generally.

"In seeking to make Australia 'go dry,' as many American states have gone, our faddists profess to believe that a new Utopia would be created," says an editorial article in The Advocate, the leading Roman Catholic organ in Victoria; it continues: "A greater mistake never was made. They would simply be creating an illegal trade as a substitute for what is at present a perfectly fair and legitimate business. . . . If a man wants to have a drink or a bet, he ought not to be prevented from having either—or both—simply because a narrow-minded Killjoy, who says he abhors the idea of such 'evils,' tells him such things are barred."

"(Roman) Catholics are faced with a very real danger to their religion," declares another editorial article in The Advocate, "should the 'religious megaphone' be used by the aptly named Very Rev. Father Lockington, gain their desire of making Australia a dry country. It would open the door to all sorts of abuses, and we fail to see how it would ever come to pass that a democratic nation like ours should bend its head to the yoke which the fanatics seek to impose on it. State tyranny can never make a people moral, and the instances which can be quoted in regard to the passage of laws which attempt to turn the masses into plaster saints by Act of Parliament do not go far toward securing the object which the legislation has in view."

Preaching in the Roman Catholic cathedral in Brisbane recently, Father W. J. Lockington, S. J., said that prohibition could not succeed because it was "based on false principles." Drink was a creature of God. From a constitutional point of view, prohibition meant the triumph of absolutism over democracy. According to the report of the speech, which was reproduced in The Advocate, the preacher said that when he visited Portland, Maine, which had been "dry" for about eight years, he found the people "swimming in drink." The liquor people obtained there would burn a hole in a copper boiler. As long as a publican conducted his business in accordance with the law of the land he was as good as any other man.

At present the prohibition issue is being fought in the neighboring Dominion of New Zealand with the greatest energy, and success is at last possible. The Roman Catholic point of view is put, apparently officially, by the New Zealand Tablet, and reproduced in a section of the clerical press in Australia. The Tablet says:

"The forces behind the movement for prohibition are consolidating their phalanxes for a big battle. To (Roman) Catholics we deem it necessary to say a few words: (1) Remember the warning sounded by (Roman Catholic) Archbishop Redwood a few years ago about the danger to our religion, if prohibition is once carried. (2) The danger is very real. The trouble (Roman) Catholics have had in certain parts of the United States all came from the No-Popery crowd behind the prohibition movement. We know what we are here. One week ago in a Dunedin paper a writer of that brand spoke of the folly of holding that it mattered a bit whether fermented wine was used for religious purposes. Moreover, the official lecturer, Mr. Hammond, let the cat out of the bag before when he stated openly that they hoped in time to prevent even the use of altar wine in New Zealand. (3) No earnest (Roman) Catholic temperance worker of note would advocate prohibition. Temperance is a virtue; prohibition is not. (4) Any state may assume the authority to enforce prohibition; but it has not the right, any more than it has the right to prohibit football or cricket because accidents occur in them at times. (5) Prohibition is an encroachment on liberty, and a democratic country is always foolish to allow a government to restrict its rights. (6) Cardinal Manning, a life-long temperance worker, condemned as opposed to (Roman) Catholic doctrine the assertion that strong drink is in itself an evil thing, and said rightly that those who hold this are heretics. (7) Many people who demand that a small majority should have the right to destroy the liberty of a great minority are of the class who hold that a four-fifths majority of Irishmen have no right to demand legislation in favor of their freedom. (8) There are many ways of promoting the virtue of temperance without having recourse to state tyranny, which never did, and never will, legislate morality into a people."

JUGO-SLAV UNION PROBLEM IN THE BALKANS SETTLED

**Complete Agreement Reported
Between Provinces in Austria
and in Serbia—Individual
Single State to Be Formed**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another of the vexed questions of the Balkan regions is nearing a solution, Prof. V. M. Ovanovitch announced on Thursday.

"Complete agreement regarding the union of the Jugo-Slav provinces of Austria with the Kingdom of Serbia has just been arranged between Mr. Nicholas Pashitch, Prime Minister of Serbia, and the delegates of the National Council of Agram (Croatia) as representatives of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire."

"A cablegram received from Geneva announces that the president of the Jugo-Slav parliamentary group of the Vienna Reichsrat, Dr. Anton Koroschitz, and two other members of the Agram National Council, Dr. Chingria and Dr. Chorovitch, who were sent as delegates from Croatia to Switzerland to meet the representatives of the Jugo-Slav committee in London, have agreed with Mr. Pashitch and Dr. Ante Trumbitch, president of the Jugo-Slav committee, that all the territories inhabited in compact masses by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes outside of the present Kingdom of Serbia should form, with that country, a single indivisible state."

"In a note presented to the conference (which took place at Geneva on Nov. 7) the delegates from Agram asked the Serbian Government and the other allied governments to recognize the National Council of Agram as the supreme power of a state newly constituted within the frontiers of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene nation, hitherto being parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and as commander-in-chief of the fleet of that state, until the formalities of the final union with Serbia are carried out."

"They further asked that the Jugo-Slav troops should be recognized by the Allies as a belligerent and friendly force, and gave Dr. Trumbitch full powers to represent the National Council of Agram before the allied governments until a common organ is created to assure the common diplomatic representation."

"The Serbian Prime Minister, Mr. Pashitch, undertook to present the note of Dr. Koroschitz to the allied governments. The conference hailed with enthusiasm the creation of a common ministry for the united Serbian, Croat and Slovene state."

"The conference further proclaimed that there are no longer any interior political or customs frontiers between the entire Serbian, Croat and Slovene territories. The local administration of the Jugo-Slav countries will not undergo any modification, but will be definitely settled by the Constituent Assembly."

"The conference further protested against the action of the Italian authorities on Jugo-Slav territory. This important statement proves how absurd the rumors were which have been spread by the enemy propaganda in neutral countries regarding an alleged divergence of views between the Serbian Government, the Jugo-Slav committee of London, and the newly created National Council of Agram."

"We now see that Mr. Nicholas Pashitch and Dr. Trumbitch have the entire confidence of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of Austria-Hungary, who have just been liberated from the Austro-Hungarian yoke. Serbia has always taken her stand on the principle of nationality and self-determination of people, and she is doing it now. She does not wish to impose her rule on any part of the territories inhabited by the Jugo-Slavs outside of Serbia, which should be given the fullest freedom of choice of their future government. That does not mean that Serbia has abandoned the policy of liberation and national unification of all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes into a single state, as planned by the declaration of Corfu (of July, 1917) which was solemnly signed by the Serbian Prime Minister, Nicholas Pashitch, on behalf of Serbs from Serbia, and Dr. Ante Trumbitch, president of the Jugo-Slav committee in London, on behalf of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes from Austria. Even before that declaration, from the very beginning of the great war, the Serbian policy was in the direction of creating a state where all three branches of the Southern Slav people will enjoy a perfect equality in political, economic and religious liberties."

BULGARIAN OUTRAGES UPON THE SERBIANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An authoritative report regarding the Serbian liberated territories, confirms the previous accounts of Bulgarian ravages and destruction in Serbia. During the occupation of the country, the Bulgarians killed the Metropolitan of Uskub and his private chaplain.

LABOR CONFERENCE FORCES ORGANIZE

**William B. Wilson and Samuel
Gompers, Welcoming Delegates
to Pan-American Gathering,
Outline Purposes of Union**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.
LAREDO, Texas—With 52 delegates present, representing the United States, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, the Pan-American Labor Conference was formally organized on Thursday, with Samuel Gompers as president. Mr. Gompers outlined the program which organized labor in America wishes to see embraced in the international peace treaty. A resolution embracing five fundamental points and seven secondary planks was introduced by Mr. Gompers before the conference here. Its adoption by the conference is expected on Friday.

W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, representing the President of the United States, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the opening session welcomed into the United States a delegation of representatives of organized labor in Mexico.

President Carranza of Mexico was not a member in the party from Mexico, and it was announced that he would not attend the conference, having been detained by state affairs. Gen. Reinaldo Garza, commander of the Nuevo Laredo garrison in the main army, accompanied the labor delegation into the United States.

In a public address in the Plaza in the center of the city, Secretary Wilson extended the first public welcome to the delegates, and here the first informal conference was held. Secretary Wilson described the sacrifices of the people in the United States in the European war as having been made for the small nations as well as for the large. "We wanted the right to work out our destiny unimpeded by the mailed fist of any autocrat, and we insist that all the people of the earth shall have the same right," he declared.

"Yet we are not deceived. The achievement of democracy is not the end, but the only means to accomplish the end," he said. "And the end to be attained is the working out of our own problems in accordance with our own hearts, consciences and ideas, and not by the methods of some higher authority. We have had political liberty for many years, but we are still working out our problems, as they affect the great mass of the people."

"The achievement of the United States is giving to every citizen a voice in the government, Secretary Wilson said, and this had been made possible by the development of a free public school system, compulsory school attendance, and free textbooks. "The labor unions turned their attention to obtaining a shorter workday, and in the last 40 years, due chiefly to the organizations associated with Mr. Gompers, the American wage worker has attained the highest living standard of any worker anywhere in the world."

To the labor unions was given credit for the fact that the United States had gone through the entire war without a serious labor disturbance, notwithstanding it had required from six to ten persons in the industries in this country to sustain one man in the trenches in Europe.

"President Gompers assured the visitors that the labor unions of the United States, in urging the Pan-American confederation, wanted nothing from the other American countries except their good will. "There is nothing about our proposition to exploit your countries; nor to exploit your people," he said. "Because the forces of exploitation of imperialism and autocracy have been so thoroughly organized throughout the world, the Kaiser was able to plunge the whole world into war. Because the forces of love and humanity were not organized, the Kaiser believed he could conquer the world. The laboring men of America realized this, and realized that there must be perfect organization of the forces of brotherly love and honor. The American labor movement hopes to bring out the best possible fraternal cooperative and sympathetic agreement of the working people of all American countries, in order that we shall be able to live in peace and amity. Nor do we believe in alienating ourselves from the laboring people of other countries. We believe in the restoration of the international labor movement after peace has been completely restored to the people, even in the countries we have conquered, so they will have the opportunity of living under the peaceful governments we shall have helped them to establish."

DISCIPLINE IN RED ARMIES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Temps quotes a statement to a Finnish newspaper by M. Kokovtsov, former Russian Premier, expressing his scepticism regarding the counter-revolutionary efforts in Russia, and declaring that the Red armies' discipline is excellent.

KING OF ITALY ENTERS TRIESTE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Enthusiastic scenes marked the King of Italy's entry into Trieste on Sunday afternoon by General Diaz and other staff officers, including Captain Luigi Rizzo.

WAR FUND CAMPAIGN METHOD IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
CHICAGO, Illinois—A letter which the recipient took as an attempt to dictate the amount that should be given in the United War Work Campaign was received by an accountant here from the Illinois Society of Certified Accountants, which has a committee for the collection of these funds. The letter, after pointing out the necessity for collecting the funds, says:

"Small off-hand contributions of small change, or a stray dollar bill, will not suffice to make up our quota; 2 per cent and upward of your annual income is necessary. We urge that you give this matter your serious consideration."

"Under the arrangements your contribution should be made through our committee, and we shall see to it that one of us calls upon you during the next week to receive it. If you feel that you are bound to contribute through your place of residence, we ask that you split your subscription and make one through us, so that we, the public accountants and appraisers of the city, will be well represented in our total contribution."

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD BLAMED

It Was Responsible, Say Southern Men, for the Recent Slump in the Price of Cotton—Meeting of the Marketing Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.
ATLANTA, Georgia—Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Cotton States Advisory Marketing Board, held at the Georgia state capitol on Nov. 7, to the effect that the War Industries Board should be abolished immediately at the conclusion of hostilities.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the farmers of the South to unite with the merchants, bankers and business men generally for the purpose of withholding from sale all cotton until a price which will cover cost of production and allow a reasonable profit is obtainable. It is also urged that when such a price is obtainable, cotton only be sold to meet pressing obligations, and whenever possible money be borrowed to meet these obligations. The federal reserve banks are asked to be as liberal as possible in rediscounting notes secured by cotton. It is also recommended that cotton acreage be reduced and food crops substituted.

The meeting, which was called by J. J. Brown, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture, chairman of the Advisory Marketing Board, at the request of Governor Manning of South Carolina, was attended by the commissioners of agriculture or their proxies from all the cotton states, Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, Gov. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, and a large number of cotton producers, cotton buyers, merchants and bankers from Georgia and adjoining states. The majority of the speakers at the meeting blamed the War Industries Board for the slump in the price of cotton.

Commissioner Brown said: "The farmers of the South are patriots and are not profiteering, but are simply demanding the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Governor Dorsey of Georgia said that since the conference was called the price of cotton had advanced \$15 per bale. "Undoubtedly the decline was not caused by any legitimate condition of the market," he said. "There is something plainly wrong, and we want to find the remedy."

Governor Manning of South Carolina declared that the South is willing to make any sacrifice to win the war, but the time had come when some concerted action must be taken by the cotton producers to protect their interests. E. A. Calvin of Washington, statistical representative of the board, said: "Cotton was at its highest level when Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board issued his statement announcing that the board would shortly fix the price. That statement knocked 25¢ points off the price in 24 hours."

DATE FIXED FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons announced that the date of the general election had been fixed for Dec. 14.

As long ago as February, Mr. Asquith declared that a general election for the British Isles was inevitable, and that preparations should be made to meet it. The present House of Commons was elected in December, 1910, nearly eight years ago. It was prolonged, however, because of the exigencies of the war and a Coalition Government was formed. Since the passing of the new Reform Bill, however, the House is no longer in a sense representative of the electorate. The franchise has been extended to some 8,000,000 persons, of which 6,000,000 are women.

PARTIES AGREE TO RENEW SUPPORT OF COALITION CABINET

**Liberals and Unionists Hear Mr.
Lloyd George's Reconstruction
Program and Vote to Continue
Their Support of Government**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A private meeting, called last week, of the leading Liberals, who have supported the Coalition Government, met at 10 Downing Street today. An official report, issued subsequently, states that over 200 attended, including members of both Houses of Parliament, intending parliamentary candidates and prominent Liberals from throughout the United Kingdom. Mr. Lloyd George addressed the meeting, stating his reconstruction policy in detail, including his government's attitude toward the League of Nations, social reform, fiscal questions and Home Rule.

Finally the meeting carried unanimously, amid the greatest enthusiasm, a resolution that, being convinced of the necessity of a coalition government during the reconstruction period, and being satisfied that the program and policy the Premier had formulated was of a character to command the Liberals' whole-hearted support, those present pledged themselves respectively to stand as, or to support, Liberal coalition candidates, with the Prime Minister as their leader.

Simultaneously with the meeting of the Premier's supporters, Mr. Bonar Law presided over a Unionist party meeting at the Connaught rooms, with some thousand representatives present. An official report issued states that Mr. Bonar Law proposed recommending to the party the continued existence of the present coalition, and outlined the policy upon which the appeal would be made to the country, intimating also that a public statement of policy at a meeting addressed by leaders of the coalition's three sections would be made immediately the general election was announced.

Mr. Balfour, with Mr. Walter Long seconding, and Sir Edward Carson supporting, then proposed a resolution, which was carried unanimously with enthusiasm, stating that the meeting representative of all sections of the Unionists approved Mr. Bonar Law's statement of policy. The resolution also expressed perfect confidence in him as the party's leader.

Later, the Liberal War Committee, meeting at the House of Commons, endorsed the Premier's program as outlined in his speech at Downing Street. The committee also pledged itself to support the coalition candidates at the coming election, and decided to consider the question of the Liberal Party's union at the next meeting.

Demand for Just Peace

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Wireless Service)—"One of the principal issues at the forthcoming general election will be the nature of the peace settlement. It will mean the settlement of the world." Mr. Lloyd George made this announcement in an address to his Liberal supporters. "What are the principles on which that settlement is to be effected?" he asked. "Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the Prince of Peace? It is the duty of Liberalism to use its influence to insure that it shall be a reign of peace."

"What are conditions of peace? They must lead to a settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. The peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned by that example. "We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to hector and bully the government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid ideas of vengeance and of avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that. "The mandate of this government at the forthcoming election will mean that the British delegation to the peace congress will be in favor of a just peace."

In discussing the question of a League of Nations before his supporters, Mr. Lloyd George said that such a league was more necessary now than ever. He pointed out that the conditions which prevailed in the Balkans before the war were now affecting practically two-thirds of Europe. "A large number of small nations have been re-born in Europe," he continued, "and these will require a League of Nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors. In my judgment a League of Nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace. "We shall go to the peace conference to guarantee that a League of Nations is a reality. I am one of those who believe that without peace we cannot have progress. A League of Nations guarantees peace and guarantees an all-round reduction of armaments, and that reduction of armaments is a guarantee that you can get rid of conscription here. "Of course we must have in this country that efficient army to police

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the empire, but I am looking forward to a condition of things, with the existence of a League of Nations, under which conscription will not be necessary in any country."

Land Reform Proposed
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At a meeting of leading coalition Liberal peers and commoners yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George outlined his reconstruction policy, saying the victory must be utilized as an impetus to reforms.

A great rehousing program was necessary, he said, the hours of labor must be reduced, a minimum wage introduced, and production increased through land reform.

The Prime Minister also foreshadowed a large development in transport, and said that there was value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit, if wisely directed. It must be combated by national unity, cooperation and sacrifice. He said he feared neither revolution nor Bolshevism, but he did fear reaction and dissension. Mere party considerations were unseemly. He wanted a united government, representing all parties.

In regard to free trade, Mr. Lloyd George said he did not propose to go as far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's points, he contended, prevented any idea of an economic war.

Irish Home Rule was essential, he declared, but there must be no coercion of Northeast Ulster.

The Premier concluded by stating that the watchword of the government was progress. He said he must have the support of the Liberals.

Labor Opposes Coalition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Labor Party Conference today rejected the Clydeside amendment for supporting the coalition government until the end of the war.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Labor Party at a conference today decided by a large majority to withdraw its members from the Cabinet at the close of the present Parliament, which is expected to take place shortly.

DUTCH SOCIALIST URGES REVOLUTION

Mr. Troelstra Blames Queen for Military Sentiment — Says Violence May Be Necessary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—At Rotterdam on Monday, Mr. Troelstra declared that the Dutch Socialists' watchword was "Revolution without Anarchy," and the impending Socialist congress would have to decide whether they should form a supreme Soviet council for the entire country, and local councils.

In the Dutch Chamber on Tuesday, Mr. Troelstra, discussing the commander-in-chief's dismissal, declared that the militarist influence emanated from the Queen and her entourage, which was in contradiction to the people's sentiment.

Continuing, he extolled the events in the Central Empires, reproaching the government with not rejoicing over them, and declaring that the proletariat's political aspirations would not be satisfied with improved food supplies.

After demanding socialization of labor, he declared that the proletariat would not be responsible if violence became necessary, when the government would be unable to rely on the army and a large proportion of the police force.

SOLDIERS AS TEACHERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—A scheme for the education of returned soldiers, after the war is over, is recommended to the government of the Province of Ontario, by the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, who has just returned from Europe. The Province has already committed itself to pay the expenses of men who were in training for teachers before leaving for the front, if they came to complete their studies upon their return to civil life, but Dr. Cody's plan is more comprehensive, and extends to all returned soldiers who may wish to enter upon a teachers' course for the first time.

GERMAN WOMEN APPEAL FOR FOOD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—German women have appealed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, to use their influence to bring about a change in the armistice conditions so that Germany will not suffer from famine, according to wireless communications picked up by the War Department at the Houlton (Maine) wireless station.

The messages show that stories of famine during the war were really true. "German women and children have been starving for years," said the message to Mrs. Wilson, "and they will die of hunger by the millions if the armistice terms are not changed. We implore our sisters in the United States to ask their government to change the terms of the armistice."

The messages were sent out by the Nauen wireless station, which is now being operated by the new Republican Government.

AMERICAN HONOR FOR MARSHAL FOCH

General Pershing Presents the Allied Commander and Marshal Joffre With Medal on Behalf of President Wilson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—At the Ecole de Guerre yesterday, General Pershing on President Wilson's behalf, presented Marshal Joffre with a distinguished service medal. General Pershing also handed a distinguished service medal to Marshal Foch in token of America's admiration.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—British Admiralty wireless—General Pershing today offered, in behalf of President Wilson, the Distinguished Service Cross to Marshal Joffre at the War Academy, where the American leader was received at the foot of the staircase by officers attached to Marshal Joffre's staff.

General Pershing in addressing Marshal Joffre said: "This medal is a symbol of our respect for your noble character and an expression of our admiration for the great work which you have achieved. During your visit in the United States you brought us most enlightening advice which guided us during our first days in the war. For this reason your name will always be associated with the results which we obtained."

Marshal Joffre, asking that General Pershing transmit to President Wilson his heartfelt thanks, replied in part: "I am very proud of this high distinction. It brings me still nearer to the American Army and people. It will recall to my memory my visit to the United States and my talk with President Wilson. Besides, I am very proud of having been a godfather to the noble American Army which has been such a decisive factor in our present great victory, and thanks to it, we were able to finish the war as we wanted. I love the American soldiers as if they were my own."

SENLEIS, France (Thursday)—General Pershing has conferred the American Distinguished Service medal upon Marshal Foch. The presentation was made in the name of President Wilson at the villa where Marshal Foch has his headquarters.

A guard of honor was drawn up and trumpeters blew a fanfare as Marshal Foch, with General Pershing on his right, took position a few paces in front of the guard. General Pershing, addressing the Generalissimo, said:

"The Congress of the United States has created this medal to be conferred upon those who have rendered distinguished service to our country. President Wilson has directed me to present to you the first of these medals. In the name of the United States Government and the American Army, as an expression of their admiration and their confidence. It is a token of the gratitude of the American people for your achievements and for the great services you have rendered to our army. I am very happy to have been given the honor of presenting this medal to you."

In accepting the decoration Marshal Foch said: "I want to say that I shall never forget that tragic day in March when, stirred by a generous impulse, you came and placed at my disposition the entire resources of your army. Today we have gained the greatest battle in history and saved the most sacred cause, the liberty of the world."

"An important part is due to the action undertaken and well carried through by the American Army upon the two banks of the Meuse. For the last two months the American Army has fought in a most difficult region a fierce and ceaseless battle. The complete success of this struggle is due to the fine qualities displayed by all."

"I do not forget the breadth and clearness of conception on the part of the generals, the method and ability on the part of the staffs and the ceaseless energy and indomitable courage of the men. Nor do I forget that at the moment when this vital battle was being fought by your principal forces, American divisions were reinforcing the armies of their allies on other fighting fronts where their conduct evoked the ardent admiration of us all."

"General, I thank you with all my heart for the aid you have brought us. For all time the words 'La Meuse' can be borne with merited pride upon the standards of the American Army. I will keep in my heart the recollection of those great hours often very difficult, but now crowned with glory, during which we fought together for liberty, justice and civilization."

Accompanying General Pershing to Marshal Foch's headquarters were Colonels Mott, Boyd, Poillon, Mathews, Quackmeyer and White. Marshal Foch was attended by Generals Weygand and Desbrier.

After his own decoration, Marshal Foch presented to Miss Duane, an Englishwoman, the French War Cross for her heroic work in bombed hospitals near the front.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Messages of congratulation and gratitude from President Wilson and the American people were presented to Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre and General Pétain yesterday by General Pershing, who today went to British Main Headquarters to present the Distinguished Service Medal to Marshal Haig.

President's Message

PARIS, France (Monday)—President Poincaré has written to M. Clemenceau, who is Minister of War as well as President of the Council of Ministers, a congratulatory letter on the successful outcome of the war. The President says:

"At the moment when the long series of victories to which your

patriotic energy has so largely contributed is being completed by the capitulation of the enemy, allow me to express to yourself, with a request that you transmit it to Marshal Foch, General Pétain, and all generals, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, my gratitude and admiration. "Since July 15, France has followed with breathless emotion the striking daily successes won by the allied armies and which precipitated the retreat of the German Army. This morning the armistice was signed which delivers Alsace-Lorraine from the enemy and permits the allied armies to occupy a vast zone of German territory as a guarantee to exercising their rights."

King Alfonso's Message

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—King Alfonso of Spain has telegraphed President Poincaré his congratulations on the signing of the armistice. The message reads: "At the moment of signing the armistice, I must, my dear President, congratulate you with all my heart at having reached the end of this glorious epic of the French Army and Nation, which have shown us all what bravery and patriotism mean."

Paris to Honor Marshals

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—The Municipal Council of Paris has initiated a plan with the help of M. Clemenceau to hold a ceremonial meeting at the City Hall in honor of Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch. It is planned to present them commemorative medals.

General Pétain's Tribute

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(Havas)—General Pétain, the commander of the French armies, has addressed an order of the day to his troops eulogizing the tenacity and energy shown during four years by France "which had to vanquish the foe, in order not to die."

He asks the soldiers who will occupy German territory not to permit their resentment over German violence in France to lead them astray and to respect persons and property. "After having beaten the adversary by arms," he continues, "you will impose upon him the dignity of a victor and the world will wonder what to admire more, your conduct in success or your heroism in battle."

Honor for President Wilson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A committee, presided over by the Mayor, Signor Colonna, has been formed to urge the giving of citizenship to President Wilson through a plebiscite throughout Italy.

Naval Felicitations on Victory

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Wireless Service)—Messages of felicitation have been exchanged between Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the American Navy, and Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty. The message of Mr. Daniels said:

"My hearty congratulations. This is the greatest day in 2000 years of history. All of the 500,000 men in the American Navy send greetings to you and your great navy. One of the things for which we are happiest is that the two English-speaking navies have cooperated to achieve the glorious result."

Sir Eric Geddes replied to Mr. Daniels as follows: "I thank you on behalf of the British Navy for your very cordial message of greeting. The friendship between the two English-speaking navies which the war has brought about is one of the lasting benefits which these terrible years have given us, and the cooperation with the United States Navy will never be forgotten by the Royal Navy."

A Historic Book

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, has received on behalf of President Wilson the so-called "Golden Book of Alsace-Lorraine," consisting of five great volumes which are masterpieces in leather ornamentation, tooling and illumination. The books contain the signatures of 70,000 men and women of the two provinces residing in France or abroad.

The preface was written by Henri Welschinger. No one was allowed to sign the books in any part of Alsace reconquered and administered by the French, nor any of the 25,000 young refugees enlisted in the French Army or prisoners who formerly served in the German Army.

HIGH PRICES IN SERBIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The latest news from Serbia reveals that a great scarcity of all commodities prevails, with prices very high. A kilo of flour costs 16 francs, soap 3 francs, inferior tinned 280 francs per yard, wooden soled boots 200 to 400 francs, boot polish eight francs a tin, eggs one franc each and milk 12 francs a pint; while yarn and cotton are sold at a fabulous price, a small reel of cotton costing four francs.

GERMAN HOARDS FIXED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Considerable hoarded food is being discovered among German farmers of the province and severe penalties are being imposed in addition to the confiscation of flour and sugar, the two favorite stocks of the hoarders. Four Germans were arrested recently and fined an aggregate of \$500 for having stocks in excess of the amount allowed by law.

GERMANS DECLARE TERMS TOO SEVERE

Armistice Plenipotentiaries Say Execution of Convention Will Plunge Germany Into Anarchy and a Food Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—After signing the armistice, the German plenipotentiaries declared that the German Government would endeavor to assist to the utmost of its ability in the execution of the obligations imposed, adding that they recognized that the agreement to their proposals on certain points gave proof of a conciliatory spirit and said that they could consequently consider their remarks of Nov. 9 relating to the armistice conditions "and the reply of Nov. 10, as an integral part of the whole convention."

They cannot, however, suffer any doubt to exist that the shortness of the period fixed for the evacuation and the delivery of transport facilities threatens to cause "a condition which, through no fault of the German Government or people, may make the carrying out of the armistice conditions impossible. The plenipotentiaries regard it as their duty to emphasize their repeated declarations, and to state in a most forcible manner, that the execution of the convention will plunge the German people into a state of anarchy and famine."

"After the public manifestations preceding the armistice, such conditions might have been expected which, while giving our enemies full military security, would have ended the sufferings of the combatants, women, and children. The German people, who, for 50 months, held out against a world of enemies, still maintain their liberty, and unity, despite all violence. A people of 70,000,000 suffers, but cannot die."

Fleet Seeks Pourparlers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a German Government wireless announcing that the Königsberg has put out to sea with the German fleet Soviet plenipotentiaries, to meet the British Admiralty's representatives, the chief of the high sea forces, Admiral Hipper, accompanying them as expert advisor of the deliberations concerning the execution of the naval conditions of the armistice.

Government to Honor Loans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a German Government wireless announcement that the state secretaries hitherto are empowered to continue their business temporarily.

The announcement contradicts the rumors that the present Government intends annulling the War Loans. The newspapers report that the ninth War Loan exceeds 10,000,000,000 marks. The announcement further reports that the Provisional Government has ordered the return to the owners of the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, which the Spartacus group forcibly captured and issued as Die Rote Fahne.

The announcement cites the Executive Committee's notice to war prisoners, guards, and employers.

Annexing Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Interviewed by a Spanish paper, M. Deschanel, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, stated in the midst of the country's joy that he could not refrain from thinking of the remark made by a high German diplomat in Rome in 1914: "We shall win the war, but even if we lost it, we should still have won, because we should annex 9,000,000 Germans of Austria."

"Entente diplomacy will doubtless," added M. Deschanel, "know the measures the circumstances demanded."

Hohenzollern Property

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a German Government wireless quoting the new Prussian Government's proclamation declaring that the Prussian Crown's entailed property will be confiscated, the royal family's unentailed property remaining unaffected.

Plans for Alsace-Lorraine

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—The French Cabinet will hold an extraordinary meeting today, Le Matin announces, to consider military and administrative questions concerning Alsace-Lorraine.

The government intends to appoint two governors with headquarters at Metz and Strassburg as soon as the Allies occupy the provinces. Three missions made up of officials speaking German and the Alsatian patois will be entrusted with arranging administrative questions. Their headquarters will be in Metz, Strassburg and Colmar.

Press Opinions on Germany

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Wireless Service)—The Times describes the appeal of Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, to President Wilson regarding the armistice conditions affecting the food supply of the German people as "a contemptible attempt at mischief-making." The newspaper says that Dr. Solf has but to look at the armistice in order to see that the Allies and the United States contemplate such provisioning of Germany during the armistice as shall be found necessary.

The Daily Chronicle says Germany,

"which never showed mercy, now has to implore it." It adds that the Allies will take such steps as humanity dictates, so far as they can consistently do so and feed their own populations.

"But that is no trivial proviso," the Daily Chronicle concludes, "and the food cargoes that Germany has criminally sent to the bottom of the sea cannot be fished up even to feed Germany."

The Daily News, commenting on President Wilson's "sane humanity" says "the deliberate starving of Germany would be nothing but a stupid crime and stamp the brand of hypocrisy on all the allied professions."

The Daily Express says a nation without food would be a Bolshevik nation, and that a Bolshevik Germany would be as grave a menace as a Hohenzollern Germany. The appeal of the Foreign Minister, while it is regarded in some quarters as merely confirmatory of the genuineness of the distress, is viewed elsewhere with suspicion.

The Morning Post, however, calls Dr. Solf's appeal impudent.

Von Hindenburg's Order

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message received here gives the text of a message sent by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to army commanders ordering them to lead their troops home in order and discipline.

"To all, and especially the army group under Field Marshal von Mackensen, I remain as hitherto the head of the Supreme Army Command in order to lead the troops home in order and discipline. I expect the command, staffs, officers, non-commissioned officers and men to continue to do their duty. This is to be made known to all the troops."

Revolution in East Prussia

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The revolutionary movement is spreading strongly in East Prussia. A semi-official dispatch from Berlin reports that Koenigsberg, Alenstein, Interburg, Gumbinnen and Loetzen are in the hands of the revolutionists. Governor von Batocki of Posen, former German Food Minister, has put himself at the disposal of the revolutionists.

New German Ministry

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The new German Government has been organized with the following cabinet members: Premier and Minister of the Interior and Military Affairs, Frederick Ebert.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Colonies, Philipp Scheidemann.

Minister of Demobilization, Transport, Justice and Health, William Dietrich.

Minister of Publicity, Art and Literature, Herr Landsberg.

Minister of Social Policy, Richard Bath.

Punishment of Culprits Asked

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(Havas)—Several members of the Chamber of Deputies today proposed in the Chamber a resolution requesting the government to enter into an agreement with the other allied governments for the trial of all former rulers who were responsible for the great European war. Under the resolution, the extradition of the rulers would be requested, no matter in what country they have taken refuge.

The Schleswig Problem

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Newspapers are publishing an appeal signed by 302 Danish associations demanding that Germany at the peace negotiations settle the North Schleswig question on the basis of the right of self-determination.

Queen's Hospitality Prevented

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, wished to extend hospitality to the former German Emperor while he remained in Holland. But, the newspaper adds, as Holland itself has concerns for the coming days, it was found desirable that William Hohenzollern should live as a private individual.

Another Abdication

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The abdication of Duke Edward of Anhalt is reported from Berlin. He has resigned the throne in favor of his son, Joachim Ernst.

Bavarians Complain of Terms

BASEL, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Declaring that the Democratic State of Bavaria is not responsible for the faults of the old régime in Germany, a manifesto has been sent from Munich to the new federal government of Germany asking that complaint over the

conditions of the armistice be sent to the Entente Powers. It is said that the terms agreed to by Germany in stopping hostilities are of such nature as to prevent rapid reestablishment of order in Bavaria.

Reprisals Threatened

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The German military governor of occupied Poland has issued a proclamation in which he declares that in the midst of the realization of Poland of her national ideals a section of the population, the enemies of order, are attacking like brigands the German army officials and are seeking to cut communications. The proclamation threatens that the most severe measures will be taken against these elements and concludes:

"Take care lest a fresh struggle break out and your beautiful country be reduced to ruins, thanks to a few agitators."

Count Bentinck's Hospitality

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Count Bentinck, at whose chateau William Hohenzollern is staying, told the Handelsblad today that it was only yesterday afternoon that he received a sudden request from the Dutch Government to accommodate the former Emperor and his suite.

Crown Prince in Holland

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official information reached the State Department on Thursday, through neutral sources, that the former German Crown Prince had arrived in Holland and had been interred. These advices, which are regarded as definitely disposing of reports that he had been killed, said that the former German Emperor was expected to join her husband and son in Holland shortly.

Americans Cross Frontier

PARIS, France (Thursday)—American troops have crossed the German frontier toward Metz and Strassburg. Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, will make formal entries into Strassburg and Metz on Sunday, in the presence of President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau.

BRITISH PLANS FOR DEMOBILIZING ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Bonar Law, in introducing the vote of credit for £700,000,000 made a notable speech which, after a review of the financial situation and warm tribute to the Allies, culminated in a heartfelt appreciation of the British Empire's part in the war. Subsequently Dr. Christopher Addison made a comprehensive statement of the government's plan for demobilizing the army, resettling the officers and men in civil life, and reestablishing industry on a peace basis.

Meat Trust Attacked

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday concerning the food question and control of the meat supply the American meat trust was criticized severely by some speakers.

Maj. Waldorf Astor, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, said that the trust controlled more than 50 per cent of the available and importable meat supplies, which he claimed constituted a serious menace. But, he added, the Inter-Allied Food Council, set up by the Food Controller, which would buy in the world's markets, was going to be stronger than the trust. It would be able to dictate to the trust if necessary and would be able to fix reasonable prices for consumers, he said.

LOSS OF WARSHIP AUDACIOUS

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty tonight makes its first official announcement of the loss of the battleship Audacious, which sank after striking a mine off the North Irish Coast on Oct. 27, 1914. The loss of the battleship officially was kept a secret at the urgent request of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet.

FRENCH CONCERN FOR "RED PAN-GERMANISM"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Significant press comment on the former Emperor Charles' abdication points to the cause of the event. Le Journal remarks, "It is the first manifestation of Red Pan-Germanism. Charles has gone before the union of German democracies. Let us realize the seriousness of the event."

Austro-German Alliance

BASEL, Switzerland (Tuesday)—All the imperial power in German-Austria has passed to the State Council which will retain that power until a constituent assembly has definitely established a constitution, declares a resolution adopted by the State Council at Vienna. The constituent assembly will be elected in January. The resolution describes German-Austria as a democratic republic and an integral part of the German republic.

Disturbances in Vienna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Vienna reports announce disturbances before the Parliament building. The Red Guards' demand for lowering the German-Austrian flag over the Town Hall was refused.

BOARD OF RAILWAY ADJUSTMENT CREATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Railroad Administration on Thursday announced the creation of a board of railway adjustment No. 3. It will handle grievances of the railroad telegraphers, switchmen, railway clerks and maintenance of way employees.

At the same time, announcement was made that the division of labor of the Railroad Administration will hear and adjust disputes between employees for the American Railway Express Company and railroads. This last order brings practically all persons in any way connected with the operation of the railways under control of the administration's labor adjustment plans.

DOUKHOBOR LANDS LEASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

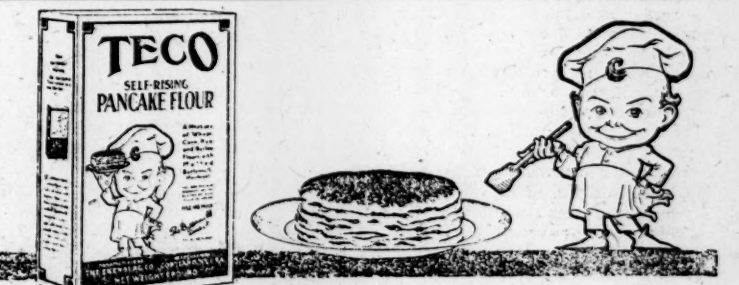
REGINA, Saskatchewan—All cultivated lands formerly a part of the Doukhobor reserves and now reserved for soldiers, in the vicinity of Kam-sack, Veregin, Canora and Yorkton, are being leased on crop shares by the Soldiers Land Settlement Board, according to an announcement made here. Preference will be given to returned soldiers on adjoining land, who will have facilities and who are prepared to operate the land. Leases will be restricted to one-quarter sections, except under special circumstances, and applicants will be required to keep cultivation up to at least the amount already cultivated when they acquired the land. It is significant that the land is to be leased and not sold, and it is thought that this presages a policy of awaiting demobilization before selling.

NEW RUMANIAN CABINET

JASSY, Rumania (Sunday)—The Rumanian Ministry headed by Alexander Marghiombar, leader of the Conservatives, has been replaced by one composed of generals. The new Cabinet is presided over by General Coanda, who also takes the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The portfolios of war and interior have been assumed by General Grigoresco and General Vamiano, respectively.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Removal of restrictions upon highway improvements was announced on Thursday by the United States Highway Commission. No further applications for approval of projects will be required and previous disapprovals are revoked. The council pointed out, however, that its action did not affect highway bond issues, which still must be passed upon by the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury.



One—Two—They're Baked all Through!

DRY BENEFITS AS SEEN IN MICHIGAN

Newspaper Owner Says When Country Has Experienced Advantages His State Has It Will Wonder Over the Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts—“When the people of all the states have experienced, a year from today, the moral, economical and political advantages of a few months of prohibition, they will join, in my opinion, with the inhabitants of Michigan in general and Detroit in particular in wondering why they did not wipe out intoxicating drink long before,” said Ralph H. Booth, a Michigan newspaper proprietor, recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Booth, as the principal owner in a syndicate of newspapers in southern Michigan, enjoys an unusual opportunity to come in close contact with economic conditions and accurately and comprehensively view the effect of prohibition in his State.

“The moral side of the liquor question was settled long ago, so that there can be no argument on that phase,” he said. “We have had four months of prohibition in Michigan and already there has been a distinct economical improvement. The business man is finding that his bills are being paid more promptly, that his help is more reliable, and that there is more confidence among trades people. The laboring man has more money, works better and more efficiently, and is more contented.”

“We have had one political contest since the prohibitory law went into effect, and while it was not a very important one, it was unique in that the result overturned the predictions of some of our most astute political prophets. In studying that election, politicians have become convinced that their failure to forecast the result was due to the elimination of the saloon as a political factor. This is certainly a great gain for all parties.”

“Since prohibition went into effect in Michigan I have not heard a single person speak in any lessening degree of its advantages. On the other hand, the very men who voted for prohibition because they believed that it would not prevent them from securing all the liquor they needed from outside the State, but who have found their anticipated supply cut off by the operation of the Reed Bone-Dry Amendment, are now the most enthusiastic advocates of the bone-dry law. And these men are not the frequenters of the street saloon nor the hotel dining room, but the business men who have been having their liquor at their club or in their home.”

“Some people in the country are still advocating a modified prohibitory law and even a few of the so-called temperance workers feel that the bars might be let down to permit the use of beer and light wines, but in my opinion it is far easier to enforce a rigid bone-dry law than one which gives the judiciary some discretion as to whether certain beverages are to be taxed. The judiciary has been altogether too lenient in dealing with certain cases and certain individuals, and the law regarding drink sufficiently clear and mandatory to leave the most complacent judge no discretion.”

“I have been surprised at the ease with which the so-called foreign element in our population in Michigan, especially in the cities where there are large munition plants, have adapted themselves to these new conditions. It was believed that there would be more or less of a protest from laborers who have always obtained all the liquor they needed, and that there might be an exodus to some wet community, but so far as I can ascertain, labor in our large cities has been unusually stable.”

“We are not only pleased but satisfied with prohibition in Michigan and we believe that the people of the United States after a year will hold the same opinion.”

BRILLIANT DEEDS BY BRITISH AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following incidents are taken direct from the latest records from the battle zone. They are in no way exceptional, but on the contrary, are given because they are thoroughly typical of Royal Air Force daily routine at the front.

An Australian pilot made a very successful single-handed attack upon a German aerodrome. Diving down to 200 feet, he dropped three bombs upon a group of German machines standing outside the hangars, totally destroying two of them. He then dropped a fourth bomb upon a hangar, obtaining another direct hit. Next, he opened fire with his machine gun upon the German mechanics, hitting many, and scattering the remainder in all directions, before he climbed and turned for home.

A British scout pilot on night patrol was searching for a German bombing plane, which he believed to be in the vicinity. After circling round for some time he suddenly saw the German bomber caught in the beams of a British searchlight.

Immediately, all the other searchlights in the vicinity fastened on the raider, who vainly dived and wriggled to escape the silver tentacles. Swiftly diving from his greater height, the British pilot opened fire, and after a brief struggle, the German raider went down in a mass of flame. Before returning to his home, the British pilot engaged another German bombing machine, which, after a few bursts from his machine gun, went down in a steep dive. Owing to the darkness of the night, however, it was not possible to observe the fate of the second aviator.

The following illustrates a very common type of incident, in which the

British pilot puts up an excellent fight, but is unable positively to record a victory. A British two-seater machine on patrol encountered a German Fokker biplane. The British pilot maneuvered his machine so that the observer was able to bring his gun to bear with a burst of 80 rounds. The German was clearly hit, but he dived so swiftly eastward as to be lost to sight from the British machine, which, being on patrol could not follow it up. In this particular case, however, the British flying men were not to be deceived by the satisfaction of knowing the ultimate result of their effort, for, later on, reports came in from the infantry outposts stating that this German biplane had crashed in the German lines, and had instantly burst into flames. Precise calculations as to time, direction and place proved beyond doubt that this was the same Fokker biplane engaged by the British patrolling plane. But, if this confirmation had not been received, the combat would have been reported as “indecisive,” and the German machine would not have been claimed either as “destroyed” or “driven down.”

A British scout pilot observed a German observation balloon guarded by two formations of machine-gunners, and that these precautions indicated some specially important observation work, the British pilot determined on its destruction. One of the German patrols swooped down upon the approaching British machine, hitting the pilot. At this moment another British machine came to his assistance, and by skillful maneuvering the British scout extricated himself and again made for the balloon. The second German patrol now took up the running, and poured in machine-gun fire from all sides; once again hitting the British pilot. Side-slipping, zooming and spinning, he battled through the surrounding German machines, and reached the balloon. Hotly pursued by the German patrol, he put in a burst of machine-gun fire as he passed over the sausage, and had the satisfaction of seeing it go down in flames before he made off toward the British lines, where he safely landed his machine.

A British formation of 10 machines made a very successful job of a raid on a German aerodrome. Determined to leave nothing to chance, the British machines descended to a height of 200 feet before releasing any bombs. The result of this was that one shed was completely destroyed, a hangar was set on fire, direct hits were obtained on the German officers' mess, and two aeroplanes on the ground were severely damaged. Coming down to 70 feet the British machines then proceeded to sweep the whole range of sheds and hangars with machine-gun fire, dispersing those Germans who still showed themselves, in all directions, and hitting many of them.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Industrial Art Committee which was recently appointed by the Royal Society of Arts has drawn up a scheme for furthering the artistic technical development of British industries.

The committee was founded to carry out one of the objects specified in the charter of the Royal Society of Arts, namely “the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce.” In view of the keen commercial competition which is expected after the war, already many people were working toward this end, and the society set itself to bring them in touch with one another. The Industrial Art Committee was accordingly founded and includes besides those members appointed by the society, representatives of such bodies as the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, the Design and Industries Association and the L. C. C. consultative committee on silversmithing, book producing, furnishing, and so forth.

The scheme drawn up by this committee is to be brought forward at a meeting to be held shortly under the chairmanship of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, at which the speakers will be Lord Leverhulme, Sir Charles Allom, Sir Woodman Burdidge, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Sir William McCormick, Mr. Gordon Selridge, and Mr. Frank Warner.

Among the main points of the scheme are the encouragement and coordination of movements toward the development and improvement of industrial art, the stimulation of closer understanding and confidence between producers, distributors, educational authorities and societies and individuals interested in these aims. Research with regard to materials will also be encouraged with the cooperation of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and the National Physical Laboratory. The society will be trustee of a central fund to be raised for the carrying out of this scheme.

The Board of Trade and the Board of Education have simultaneously inaugurated a scheme for the establishment of a British Institute of Industrial Art of which the principal feature should be a permanent exhibition in London of modern British works of a high standard of art and workmanship. The promoters of both those schemes are in hearty sympathy with one another and it is intended that both should be worked in the closest cooperation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—A federal council of the Protestant churches of Canada, composed of the heads of the various churches, has been formed for the purpose of dealing with all matters relating to returned soldiers during the demobilization period. The chairmen of the various commissions are Bishop Roper, Anglican, Ottawa; the Rev. Dr. Andrew S. Grant, Presbyterian; the Rev. D. S. D. Chown, Methodist; and the Rev. Dr. A. N. Marshall, Baptist, all of Toronto.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes a young foreigner arrives in Paris endowed with a lively curiosity, with a complete indifference to social categories, with a constant desire to know people of original thought, without minding whether or not such people are discussed in the fashionable papers. This method is assuredly the most efficacious and the richest in valuable surprises and precious souvenirs; but the characteristic of this method is precisely to escape all method, chance, certain often-confused considerations, certain inclinations, the acquaintance of a well-informed “cicerone” are very often the beginning of these discoveries. However, chance plays a smaller part, perhaps, than one would believe, far smaller than does a desire for discoveries. This desire is a special disposition which is far less common than is usually believed; the majority of people have no taste for that which involves risk.

Two English writers have shown this perspicacity in discovering the French literature and artists of modern times, Mr. George Moore toward 1875, and Mr. Arthur Symonds toward 1895. The experiences of the former have served the latter. Mr. Symonds brings to his task more firmness and a closer sequence, while Mr. Moore shows more indolence and dilettantism, but both possess the merit of recognizing some of the greatest artists of modern France at a time when they were recognized by the French themselves.

Mr. Arthur Symonds is one of the most delicate poets of his generation, and probably one of the best critics that England has produced during the last 25 years. Gifted with a great facility for foreign languages, and, what is more, for understanding their spirit, he has continued the great continental tradition of the English poets and essayists who, from Shelley and Keats to Swinburne, and from Landor to Walter Pater, have witnessed how English literature had strengthened and enriched itself from contact with the works of art or landscapes of Italy and France.

Mr. Arthur Symonds had within him from the first the most lively and happy impulses in respect to French art, refinement, freshness and complexity, a decorative “esprit” and the sense of atmosphere, and a constant regard for style—all his natural inclinations could find satisfaction in French works, and he certainly proved it in publishing that astonishing book, “The Symbolist Movement in Literature,” of which it is not possible to find the equivalent in France, although the book is entirely devoted to French writers. Since then, Arthur Symonds has scarcely written a book which does not contain singularly illuminating pages on one or another of the great figures or charming personalities of French contemporary art, for example, in “Pictures of Several Centuries,” several pages on Baudelaire, which probably contain the most intelligent things that have ever been written in England on the great poet since the admirable and prophetic article of Swinburne on “Les Fleurs du Mal,” published in 1862.

“Color Studies in Paris” is a collection of the results of the French experiences of Arthur Symonds between 1895 and 1900, that is to say, during the time of the revival of French poetry and the beginnings in London of those reviews which are today so justly appreciated: “The Savoy” and “The Yellow Book,” short-lived publications, whose character was intelligent and the greatest English artists of today contributed to them, and in them poets like W. B. Yeats, novelists like Joseph Conrad, painters like Conder and black-and-white artists like Aubrey Beardsley make their debuts.

With a full knowledge of the various tendencies of English art of that time, once in Paris, Arthur Symonds nevertheless showed great independence of judgment and his book on Paris is the proof. It is not a dogmatic work; grave and gay are mingled in it and it is an absolutely rare description of this Paris that is at once logical and incoherent, logical at heart, but incoherent on the surface, and where often the gravest questions are discussed in the most frivolous places and vice versa.

Arthur Symonds has given a very just idea of the most important side of French artistic life when he wrote in his chapter on “Paris and Ideas”: “Literature in France is not a mere professional business, as so much of what passes for literature in England, it is not written for money, and it is not written mechanically for the mere sake of producing a book of verse or prose. In Paris the word art means a very serious and definite thing; a thing for which otherwise very unheroic people will cheerfully sacrifice whatever chances they may have of worldly success.” It is this great quality of disinterestedness which gives the French artistic atmosphere a freshness and a fecundity that is scarcely to be met with anywhere else. It is a tendency that is constantly renewing itself, a state of mind that is to be met with not only amongst the young men of Montparnasse and the Quartier Latin, but amongst those who, underneath all their skepticism respecting men and things, retain that same faculty of enthusiasm of which the critical mind, so far from diminishing the warmth, actually increases it.

The two poles of artistic Paris are seen in this book, or rather, what may be called its visible aspect and its internal aspect, and although this book is only made up of detached essays, the disposition that the author has given them lends it a kind of progression, which reaches from the Gingerbread Fair right to the very depths of the most touching French poet, Paul Verlaine, passing on to the way studies of Hugo, of Musset and of that strange and incomplete genius,

Petrus Borel, a romantic to the supreme degree, of whom even in France, there are to be found few studies so comprehensive and so penetrating.

Arthur Symonds has been the apostle of Paul Verlaine in England; the Xenophon of this Socrates, so to speak. He has devoted many articles to him, he knew him both in Paris and London, he visited him in the incongruous haunts which this genius frequented. Arthur Symonds has contributed to the increase of Verlaine's reputation and to the diminishment of his material difficulties in giving him the opportunity of coming to England. He has translated some of Verlaine's poems with a remarkable art that has only been surpassed by the four poems translated by Ernest Dowson.

The charm of Paris is often so elusive that its expression disappears from the moment that one wishes to fix it. One must be a poet and a critic to understand Paris well and to describe it well, taking not only its social and superficial aspect, but the intense charm that certain poems of Baudelaire and Verlaine have rendered so well. Arthur Symonds' essays have succeeded in this, and it is hard to know which to admire the more, the sureness of his observation or the charm of his expression.

ANCIENT SITE FOR UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., in a recent official visit to Spanish Town, the ancient capital of Jamaica, B.W.I., in his reply to an address of welcome, spoke of the need of giving the British West Indies a university where West Indians could obtain, within their own borders, a training in agriculture, and branches of the professions, instead of being forced, as is now the case, to seek such training abroad. He suggested that the proper place for such a university would be Spanish Town, which possesses in its fine square, buildings, once officially used as the residence of the Governor and the halls of the Legislature, ready-made accommodation for such an institution as a university. These buildings, which were erected in the Eighteenth Century, cost some £50,000 and are in a state of perfect preservation.

The Governor of the island resided in the most notable of them down to the year 1866, when the form of government was changed after the Morant Bay rebellion. Sir John Peter Grant, the great reorganizer under Crown Government, removed the Governor's residence to a building on the Liguanea Plain, within a few miles of Kingston, finding it more convenient to be thus in close touch with the real capital of the island in commerce and administration. Spanish Town has a history which dates back to early in the Sixteenth Century, at about 1526, when it was founded by the Spaniards, who at that time possessed the island. It was their second capital, the first capital, Sevilla Nueva, on the seacoast, having been sacked by buccaners. The town was founded by Diego Columbus, son of Christopher Columbus.

The city was ornamented by the Spaniards with many fine buildings, among them being the so-called Red Cross Church. When the British took the island in 1655, the site of this church became that of a Protestant church, and material from the older building was used in the walls of the new church, where it remains to this day. It is claimed that the building is the oldest colonial structure connected with Anglican worship. It was made a cathedral early in the Nineteenth Century. Spanish Town, during the old days of the prosperity of sugar planters, when Beckford, a Jamaica planter, was the richest subject of the British Crown, was the scene of magnificent entertainments and elaborate ceremonies. One wealthy official, the chief justice of the day, is reputed to have spent £1000 on a single entertainment. In those days rich planters erected residences which cost them £30,000. Spanish Town in the old days, became associated with the names of many famous men. Sir Hans Sloane, the famous naturalist and the real founder of the British Museum, once resided here as physician to the second Duke of Albemarle, the Governor of the island. It was at Spanish Town that Sir Hans made the collection of Jamaica plants, with notes thereon which later on he bequeathed to the nation and which ultimately formed the nucleus of the British Museum. Here also resided Tobias Smollett, the great novelist and historian. Dr. Wolcott, famous among satirical writers as “Peter Pindar,” was another famous resident. Here, too, such men as Rodney, Nelson, Benbow, and Duckworth were frequent visitors.

ITALY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy—The first step for the promotion of a foundation of an international League of Nations on the lines of the program enunciated by Mr. Wilson in his last message has been taken by the executive of the Committee of Action of wounded soldiers. The executive has decided to call a meeting shortly in Milan to which senators, deputies, publicists, teachers and other persons likely to be in sympathy with the project will be invited. It is stated that President Wilson's message has appeared to the executive to be the most lofty and courageous statement yet made of the ideals for which the Allies are fighting in the shape of civilization, freedom and justice for the whole human race. They consider that the war which has called for so many sacrifices, after the punishment of those who were guilty of provoking it should bring about the union of all nations in a community of freedom and equality, safeguarded by the laws of a universal fraternity for the ends of progress and human civilization.

WAR OPERATIONS AROUND ZEEBRUGGE

One Naval Attack Completely Overwhelmed the Germans, While the Airmen Regularly Bombed Bruges Docks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNKERQUE, France—This is the sector of the western front where land and water are mingled, where the sea tides rise in the canals by villages remote from the coast, and the forces of the navy flow up over the salt dunes of the shore to join the army that wades in the salt-water floods. The Royal Marine Artillery man the vast ships' guns planted among the poplars and willows of the wet, green flats, while out at sea, our monitors lie at their firing stations, ambushed in their smoke screens, steadfastly shelling country roads and communications far inland.

The navy had an important share in the day of attack, the infantry went forward toward their first objectives, the whole coast about and between Ostend and Zeebrugge was already strident with battle. It was known that the Germans had in this region a notable and at the points of the triangle Ostend-Bruges-Thourout—important reserves, including three known divisions, and the purpose of the vice-admiral was so to occupy the enemy upon the coast as to delay their withdrawal toward the land front. If Ostend had been a German town, or if the British Navy had been capable of employing German methods, it would have been possible to reduce the city, which still contains some 50,000 Belgians, to the condition of Rheims or Ypres. The means existed; and only humane considerations limited the bombardment to the enemy batteries. Meanwhile, the task of the fifth group of the Royal Air Force which works in intimate conjunction with the navy, was to devote itself to cutting and harassing the avenues of communication by which troops and supplies could be brought up to the front.

By midnight of the 27th, the ships, mostly large monitors, were in position, and those nests of great batteries which lie along the coast to either hand of Ostend were enduring such a bombardment as they had not known before. Their names and callers are all known to us, from 6-inch to 15 and from Cecilia to Deutschland, while inland cross-roads, railways and areas were also among the targets selected. The guns of the Royal Marine Artillery in Flanders bore their part.

The night was windy, with continuous rain, swelling at times to strong squalls. Spectators ashore and at sea saw of the fight no more than swiftly recurring effects of fire painted upon blackness and reflected from the sea as from a mirror of jet, with sometimes a momentary iridescence as a gun-flash or a shell-burst dissolved itself through the prisms of the rain. Two great monitors pounded Zeebrugge, where there has been much activity of late, with 15-inch shells; battery after battery was engaged and goaded into battle blindfold; and the noise of it filled the night till the soldiers south of Dixmude could hear it through the uproar of their own artillery.

Later examination of Zeebrugge and the coast region by aeroplane confirms the impression that the Germans were for the moment overwhelmed, possibly even to the point of making preparations for an evacuation. Zeebrugge, with its mole-protected harbor, was still, despite the blocking of the canal, to some extent a port. Ships had frequently been seen alongside the mole.

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and it was much used by torpedo boats and destroyers. Of late days, only a few small torpedo craft have been reported; traffic by canal and railway between Zeebrugge and Bruges has greatly diminished; and the latest machines to explore the place report that even the anti-aircraft fire has virtually ceased.

With the coming of daylight, the ships and marine batteries shifted their fire to inland targets, and the special task of the Fifth Group, Royal Air Force, began. The German Army upon the battle front had behind it communications with Ostend, Bruges and more distant centers by the way of a system of roads and railways which meet and gather themselves into knots—junctions, cross-roads and the like—at a number of well-defined points. For instance, the main arteries of traffic and supply from both Ostend and Bruges meet at Thourout and splay apart again into the triangle of railway which has Lichtervelde at its southeastern corner, and Cortemarck at its southwestern. Here are three important junctions, each within 5000 yards of the next three targets for the Fifth Group, which has made this piece of country its own. At Dixmude, now behind the Belgian lines, there is another knot; at Staden, Zarren, Roulers and other places, there are yet more. In short, along every route by which troops might come to reinforce the German divisions on the front, there were, so to speak, meeting-places, points where the pilots of the Fifth Group might “rendezvous” with the enemy.

Dawn breaks late at this season; and it was still dark, with a drive of rain, when the hour for starting arrived. So secret was the plan of operations that the very pilots who were to carry them out knew nothing of them till, with their machines ready and waiting, their bombs loaded up and the trays of ammunition in the machine guns, they were called into their squadron commander's office and made aware of what lay before them, and of what great battle plan they made a part. One squadron, besides, consisted, with a single exception, of men who had been employed hitherto on anti-submarine work, who knew very little of the country. The clouds were low, and there was the monotonous unceasing rain and the bewildering factor of the wind.

The office of a squadron commander on this front is commonly a fair-sized room in a low, neat hut; a desk, a chair or so, and generally a dog, complete its furniture. The maps are tacked to the wooden walls; and before these the helmeted muffled lads who were to fly over unknown, invisible land, received their brief instructions. “Here's your target—see? And if you can't get there, drop your bombs here!” The commander's moving finger marks the places. “Follow this road (or this canal or this railway) till you get to this clump of trees”—and so forth. The pilots studied the maze of lines and dots, brows knit, lips moving, as they memorized routes and targets.

“Right, sir,” said one after the other, and so forth to the machines and the attack.

Most of the squadrons, however, have been at work upon this particular front for many months. It is they who have regularly bombed Bruges docks and made the German of these regions keep his machines behind his own lines. Out of about a hundred machines which flew, therefore, most were steered by pilots who carry in their heads a map of the land with each least detail marked upon it.

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Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 449)
No Regard for Consumer

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial in the Oct. 5 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, under the caption of “No famine, but famine prices,” is certainly timely and right to the point. As stated in your admirable editorial on the subject of coal prices, the schedule of prices fixed by the government on the famine basis should be speedily smashed.

It would certainly be interesting reading for the consumer to have presented to him a statement issued by the Fuel Administration, setting forth the actual amount paid per ton to the miners for mining coal, the actual amount paid to the railroads for carrying the coal to tidewater points, and the actual amount received per ton by the mine owners for coal. To my knowledge there has never been such a statement issued, and the public is in the dark as to the actual cost of mining and shipping coal.

In the State of New Jersey, where I reside, the coal dealers are permitted to charge the same price per ton for coal as the dealers in Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the fact that the dealers in the State of Pennsylvania are compelled by a state law to deliver 2240 pounds for a ton, while the dealers in the State of New Jersey are allowed to deliver 2000 pounds for a ton, not being subject to any regulation such as prevails in the State of Pennsylvania. An effort was made to pass a bill through the state Legislature at Trenton, N. J., at the last session, to compel the delivery of 2240 pounds, but the bill was killed through the efforts of the dealers. The injustice of this procedure can readily be understood from the fact that the dealers receive from the coal companies the long ton of 2240 pounds but insist on delivering but 2000 pounds to the consumer. The attention of the Fuel Administration at Washington has been called to this fact, but nothing as yet has been done to adjust the difference. Aside from this, however, there is apparently no effort being made to protect the consumer, and he is compelled to pay an exorbitant price for his coal when no real necessity exists for any such high prices.

(Signed) C. F. SESINGER.
Pittman, N. J., Nov. 6, 1918.

MARDI GRAS CANCELED
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—New Orleans will not hold its annual Mardi Gras next March. It is officially announced by the heads of the organizations having charge of the celebration.



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THIRTEEN MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING

Charles M. Schwab Says That Scheduled Tonnage Will Still Be Built and Will Be Used for "Economic Permanency"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Government is to build 13,000,000 more tons of shipping, having already turned out 507 ships aggregating 3,500,000 deadweight tons, according to Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"From now on," said Mr. Schwab at a dinner given in his honor by the Society of Arts and Sciences, "we are going to build ships for economic permanency. We are not going to strive for speed, but we are going to build ships that will be the argosies of trade, sailing the seven seas, in the days of the long peace. And let me say right here that 70 per cent of the ships already built have been built for economic efficiency."

"The program calls for 13,000,000 more tons of shipping and those ships are going to be constructed. They are going to carry overseas the products of American manufacturers that they are going to bring back the most precious loads of freight that ships ever carried in all this world—they are going to bring back the American soldiers who laid low military autonomy over there and made the world safe for democracy."

"To me, of course, whatever I have been able to do with the Emergency Fleet Corporation has been a labor of love and the work has been done under the most inspiring leadership that I have ever known. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States."

"Now we see clearly before us the peace time of the world. Grave problems are before us, but they will be solved as the boys of our army splendidly solved the problems of war. We have a peace, and we have a peace with victory, and as the Latin says to say, the end shall crown the work. Before I sit down, I cannot let the opportunity pass to pay a tribute to the work which my own organization, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has done to help win the war."

"Since the United States entered the war the Bethlehem company has delivered to the United States Navy more than one-half of its entire requirements in destroyers and submarines. In other words the company has furnished as much shipping for the navy as all the navy yards and combined shipping interests put together."

COASTAL SURVEY VESSELS TO BE BUILT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Construction of two vessels for the coast and geodetic survey, for use in sounding hitherto uncharted waters in Alaska and on the southern Pacific coast, will be begun at once by the Shipping Board. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, announced on Thursday that the vessels would be built on the Great Lakes. They will be of steel, and will cost \$400,000 each.

Lack of proper information for mariners regarding Alaskan waters, Secretary Redfield said, had resulted in many wrecks and great loss of life and property during the last seven years.

ANCIENT ALLIANCE SEALED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Foreign Minister Pichon of France has sent the following message to Secretary Lansing in response to a telegram of congratulation upon the victory:

"Thank you deeply for your telegram. America's share in the victory which you celebrate is so great that never will a Frenchman forget it in the course of history. The ancient alliance of both of our countries has been sealed once more. Let me ask you to convey to the Federal Government the thanks of France and of the Government of the Republic, and please accept for yourself, who have always manifested so much sympathy for my country, my feelings of hearty friendship."

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT CARRY FOOD

NEW YORK, New York—The populations of the cities liberated by the Italians are being supplied with food transported in aircraft assigned by the Italian supreme command, according to a cable message received here on Thursday from Rome by the Italian Bureau of Information. Caproni machines and airships are used in this service. Two airships left Padua on Tuesday carrying tons of bread and preserved meats. From Pola and Fiume aircraft are performing similar service.

MESSAGE TO CANADIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Thomas White, acting Premier of Canada, has dispatched the following cable to General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces at the front, on the behalf of the people of the Dominion: "Upon the conclusion of the armistice which closes the war and stays the victorious advance of the gallant forces under your distinguished and most capable command, I desire on behalf of the people of Canada to convey to you and to them a most earnest expression of the deep and abiding sense of national appreciation and gratitude cherished by all your fellow citizens for the heroic conduct and glorious achievement which have brought so much honor and credit to Canada and played so decisive a part in saving the Empire and preserving civilization itself. The

courage, endurance, heroism and fortitude of the Canadian forces at the front have spread their fame throughout the world, and will for all time be the priceless heritage and tradition of the Canadian people. Canada can never repay the debt which we owe for their sacrifices and suffering in her defense. Your leadership has been characterized by great courage, sound judgment, fine initiative and able strategy, inspiring confidence both in the field and at home, and I desire to express to you personally the admiration of your fellow citizens of Canada for the brilliant results which have been achieved."

HON. N. W. ROWELL ON CANADA'S GRATITUDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of his remarks at the thanksgiving ceremony on Parliament Hill, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, referred to the great sacrifices which had been made in the cause of Christianity and civilization. "Assembled on this historic spot on this, one of the greatest days in human history," said Mr. Rowell, "the thought uppermost in the minds of the Canadian people is one of devout gratitude to Almighty God that after four years of struggle and sacrifice, the forces of democracy, justice and liberty have won a complete and decisive victory over the forces of military autocracy and that the day of peace is near at hand. Today marks the close of the old order and the dawn of the new. It is the coronation day of democracy."

"We acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe to our gallant forces serving overseas who have made such a great contribution to the final issue of this war; to the veterans who are resuming their places among our civilian population and to those who have fallen, who by their service and sacrifice have purchased for us the liberty and peace we now enjoy."

"We would also pay our tribute to Great Britain, without whose early intervention and unparalleled service in this war the cause of liberty could not have triumphed. To glorious France, who in the early days of the war saved the cause of civilization, and made ultimate victory possible. Canada, sprung from the loins of both Great Britain and France, acknowledges her debt to each and expresses the earnest hope that, united in the struggle for ideals which they hold in common, they may remain united in the future in the cause of humanity and civilization."

"We rejoice that Belgium and Serbia have been redeemed, and that the heroic peoples of these countries will soon be restored to their homes again. We recognize the part played by the people of Italy, whose recent crowning victory brought perceptibly nearer the day of peace. We must not forget the great Venetians and the great work he has done on behalf of democracy in Greece, and the part played by the Greek forces in the Balkan theater of war. Nor in the hour of victory should we forget our gallant ally in the East, Japan, who has made such a valuable contribution to the allied cause."

"The entry of the United States into the war marked not only the turning point in the struggle, but a new era in the relations between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. "Canada's representatives have already gone to take part in the conferences and negotiations looking to the settlement of the terms of peace. All the free nations of the Commonwealth of India have played a great and worthy part in the waging and winning of the war. We are confident that they will play an equally great and worthy part in the conferences and negotiations which are to re-establish the world's peace. We earnestly pray that the peace conference will reach such conclusions as will render a repetition of the horrors of this war impossible, and will safeguard the peace of the world for the future."

NEW CREDIT GRANTED TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A credit of \$100,000,000 for Italy was announced on Thursday by the Treasury. This will be used largely to pay for foodstuffs and war supplies already ordered by the Italian Government in this country and for proceeds of manufacture or export. Italy's loans from the United States now amount to \$1,160,000,000 and those of all the Allies \$7,912,976,666.

COTTON PICKERS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NATCHEZ, Mississippi—Cotton pickers are in such demand in the plantation districts adjacent to Natchez that planters are offering \$2 a hundred pounds to pickers, but are finding it difficult to obtain them, even at this price.

CELEBRATIONS IN ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—When the news of the signing of the armistice was received here on Monday the government immediately issued a decree that Nov. 11 and Nov. 12 be celebrated as national holidays. Church bells were rung and the populace paraded through the streets cheering the allied countries.

YACHTS TO BE RELEASED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor—Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All \$1-a-year yachts in the navy will be released as quickly as possible, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced on Thursday. All damages will be made good.

GIFT TO WOMEN'S COLLEGE

GROTON, Connecticut—Among the bequests in the will of Morton F. Plant, admitted to probate on Thursday, was that of \$250,000 to the Connecticut College for Women here.

FUTURE RAILWAY STATUS AN ISSUE

State Commissioners Criticize the Methods of Present Federal Control—Some Form of Unified Operation Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The convention of the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissioners, held in Washington this week, has served somewhat to focus the attention of officials of Congress and the public generally on the future disposition of the railroads. Of all the problems of reconstruction and readjustment, there is general recognition that the solution of the transportation problem is, perhaps, the most difficult and by far the most important. No definite policy as to future railroad management has so far emanated from either of the great parties, or for that matter from the Democratic Administration. Opinions of responsible men on the question are far from harmonious, and a contest seems inevitable.

Concerned, as it is, primarily with local and state interests, it was not surprising that the association in convention should indulge in criticism of government control, which has, to certain extent, and of necessity, interfered with caprice and special privilege in the interest of the public and the prosecution of the war. Objections were raised to what was termed the elimination, by William G. McAdoo, Director-General, of state railway commissioners as factors in the adjustment of rates, and at the same time a resolution was introduced calling on the Director-General to define the future status of railroads, and urging the termination of the present control as soon as possible.

On the question of the continuation of the present unified control, the law is specific, as the act creating the Railroad Administration ceases to be operative 21 months after the conclusion of peace. Such as are concerned with state rights and private privileges, it is apparent, take it for granted that the present system is but part of the war machine, and will be "scrapped" with so many other commissions created in the war emergency. It is not forgotten, however, that men high in the councils of the country and of great influence in their parties, have already gone on record as opposed to the return of the old order of private control, with all its competitive waste, its special privileges, its inequalities, and, as was proved in time of stress, its inefficiency.

Speaking before the convention now in progress, Winthrop M. Daniels, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, predicted that the old order would never be revived, and that railroads, after the war, would be operated under entire government management and control, or private management with government supervision of financing. Little was said at the convention about government ownership, but Chairman Daniels ventured the opinion that government management without ownership could not be continued satisfactorily in peace times.

Although the end of the present régime is a long way off, bills bearing on the future of the railroads are already under consideration. Some of the most prominent members of the Republican Party, which will come into control of the new Congress, are absolutely opposed to the return of the old order, whose eulogy they have already pronounced. Senators like Hiram Johnson of California and A. C. Cummins of Iowa, who undoubtedly oppose the restoration of the status quo before the war, and should Republican policy insist on such a restoration there will assuredly be defection in its ranks.

Many other men in Congress hold similar opinions. While there is no definitely formulated policy with regard to the future, there is general agreement that a new policy is vital to the progress of the nation. The experience of the country in 1917, it is pointed out, conclusively proved that something like 3000 railroad companies, each looking out for itself, dispatching half empty trains across the continent, seeking strategic points in straggling competition, holding exclusive terminals and yards full of empty cars, while goods were being wasted because other roads could not supply cars, must not be repeated. The whole system has been recently termed "an ordered and highly organized chaos." It is significant that congressional delegations from the West and Middle West, carrying the mandate of their farmer constituents, are the strongest protagonists of the continuation of unified control in some form or other. Those interested in cheaper freight rates and the development of inland waterways, which railroad competition has retarded, will oppose the restoration of competitive methods.

It is not forgotten by those who believe in unified control that the Rail-

road Administration has done much which the law would not permit the roads to do before the war. This merely proves, it is contended, that many of these laws were anachronisms and does not prove that, granting their abolition, the roads under private control and private management could solve the transportation problem of the country.

Facts and figures already made public show what has been achieved under the present system. Thirty to forty millions of dollars have been saved through the closing of unnecessary freight and passenger offices, through cutting out the salaries of officials, of advertising agents and of legal expenses. Fewer trains have been run, and less power used, while the traffic carried on the roads has been greater than at any time in history. At the same time, it is recognized that the conditions under which the experiment was tried were unfavorable to the best results.

MODIFICATION OF TERMS IS URGED

Austria Asks President Wilson to Help Obtain Change in the Turkish Armistice

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Austria has asked President Wilson to use his good offices with the Allies to obtain a modification of the Turkish armistice terms so as to permit several thousand former Austro-Hungarian subjects now in Ottoman territory to remain there instead of returning home to add to already serious food problems.

Turkey is required by the armistice terms to repatriate all subjects of the Central Powers within her borders. This clause was designed particularly to drive out the Germans, who virtually controlled the Turkish Government.

The appeal to President Wilson, which comes from Vienna in the form of an unsigned note, points out that Austria-Hungary no longer is a belligerent and that the necessity for the removal of the Austrians from Turkey does not now exist.

EXCESSIVE PROFITS ON CANADIAN PAPER

OTTAWA, Ontario—After hearing testimony indicating that tremendous profits had been made by Canadian mills during the war, the Paper Control Tribunal, which has been investigating the newspaper situation, decided today that it had no authority to change the price of \$69 a ton for newspaper set by the Pringle Commission.

Figures relating to profits were submitted by Mr. W. N. Tilley, acting for the Canadian publishers. Net earnings of \$2,321,951 by the Laurentide Company were shown for the year ending last June, as compared with \$867,592 in 1914. The earnings of Price Brothers were given at \$1,374,782 this year, as against \$451,287 five years ago. The Spanish River Mills' net income was given as \$1,729,231, whereas in 1914 it was \$879,255.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Department of Justice is now awaiting advice from the imperial authority regarding the disposition of 2500 interned Germans and Austrians at present being barbed wire at Amherst, Nova Scotia, Kapuskasing, Ontario, and Vernon, British Columbia. Those at Amherst are regular prisoners of war, consisting of naval men captured on various German ships taken early in the war. There are 13 imperial German officers among them.

These will be sent back to their own country as soon as general arrangements have been made for the return of prisoners of war. The prisoners in the other camps are mostly Germans and Austrians who were settled in Canada for some time prior to the war. Among them are a considerable number of German I. W. W.'s. The deportation of a large proportion of the interned men is in contemplation.

FARES MAY BE REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Extra fare now charged on a few fast trains between New York and Chicago, New York and Washington, and elsewhere, may be eliminated by the Railroad Administration. W. G. McAdoo, Director-General, is considering removing these special charges, although action may not be taken for a week or more.

BELGIUM'S PRESENT NEEDS EMPHASIZED

Minister in United States Points Out Problems to Be Met Before Collections Can Possibly Be Made From Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although under the terms of President Wilson's basis of peace, Germany must pay for the reconstruction of Belgium, it was pointed out on Thursday by E. de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Minister in the United States, that there will be a certain period of time before collections can possibly be made from Germany, and that during this period not only must the Belgian people be fed but their industries must be started, their railways and canals constructed, destroyed houses must be rebuilt, raw material must be found to start factories, and seed and agriculture implements must be furnished, in order that the people may be made self-supporting at the earliest possible moment. Moreover, the whole population are in great need of enlarged food supplies at once in order to enable them to go to work.

"The President's direction to Mr. Hoover that he should enlarge the activities of the committee for relief in Belgium to embrace the relations of the United States to this reconstruction program, and that he should handle all matters in connection with this American relationship, is a matter of intense satisfaction to every Belgian," declared Mr. de Cartier.

"The enlarged shipments of food already started to Belgium to meet the present emergency," he added, "the large orders just being given for cloth, the great response of the American people to Mr. Hoover's appeal through the Red Cross for second hand clothing and the measures under consideration for prompt amelioration in other directions are in line with the marvelous activity of the commission throughout the last four years."

"The commission for relief in Belgium was formed under Mr. Hoover's direction on Oct. 26, 1914, and the first cargoes of food to Brussels arrived through the German lines and in the city of Brussels on Nov. 2."

"That Mr. Hoover and his associates in the commission for relief in Belgium and in the Food Administration are to have charge of this enlarged interest of the American people in Belgium will give a feeling of absolute confidence to the whole of our people, and this evidence of America's continued solicitude will be an encouragement and stimulation to my people second only to their actual liberation from German oppression."

"The English and French governments have already evidenced their solicitude in this matter and their willingness to cooperate and give support to Belgium in her task of rehabilitation. It must always be borne in mind that over 4,000,000 of our 7,000,000 people are destitute and are today subsisting in soup lines; that except for the armistice provided through the relief commission they have had no textiles for over four years; that the whole clock of industry has been stopped and that the Germans have carted away to Germany all the machinery which they did not destroy in Belgium."

"They destroyed our railways, our mines and our canals. Never before has a country been reduced to such a plight as ours today and never has a country had such friends. We have won the war. We must now bend every effort to restore our country and prepare it for its glorious future."

Mr. Hoover to Sail

Food Administrator Going to Europe at President's Request

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—H. C. Hoover, Food Administrator, will sail for Europe on the White Star liner Olympic, probably on Saturday. He goes at President Wilson's request, to direct the work of feeding the starving populations of war-torn Europe.

Owing to the lifting of the naval censorship, this is the first time since the war started that the name of a ship on which American or other officials sailed or planned to sail for Europe has been permitted to be published. On the Olympic also, it is understood, will be Mr. Masaryk, President of the new Tzecho-Slovak republic, who is returning to his liberated country.

Accompanying Mr. Hoover will be

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representing the War Trade Board, as well as the Food Administration; John W. Halliwell, director of the States Administration Division; Robert A. Taft, of the Law Division of the Food Administration, son of former President Taft, and Lewis Strauss, secretary to Mr. Hoover.

RULES FOR BUYING OF TURKEYS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Food Board, in order to prevent the waste of young turkeys before their mature, has issued a request that dealers will not buy hen turkeys weighing less than eight pounds or gobblers under 12 pounds, live weight, before Dec. 7. The board also asks that marketmen will not purchase turkeys for Thanksgiving sales from places farther east than Pittsburgh and Buffalo after Nov. 16 and that those bought before that date be ready for shipment by Nov. 19. The need of freezing space for the shipment of meats to the troops is the reason given for the request to discontinue the dressing and sales of turkeys between the Thanksgiving demand and Dec. 7.

Following a proclamation of the President, the Food Administration has extended its licensing operations to cover the manufacture, storage and distribution of a long list of fats and oils of various sorts. Also, millers of corn and rice, oat flour, buckwheat products, importers, and makers and distributors of sausage casings must be licensed.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND IMMEDIATE ELECTION

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

French Socialists are demanding that the administration of affairs under military law be ended immediately and that a general election be held at once to take action on the problems arising out of the economic and political reorganization of the country. The party leaders declare that measures of reorganization must be taken up with the Central Labor Federation and that representatives of the working classes be present at the peace conference. They say that an international Labor-Socialist conference should be held during the progress of the peace negotiations.

A resolution embodying these demands was passed by the Socialist group of the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday.

MORE WATER POWER FROM ST. LAWRENCE

OTTAWA, Ontario—With the return to a peace basis, the Dominion Government, it is understood, will take up the subject of joint development with the United States of the St. Lawrence water powers. A large scheme has already been tentatively submitted.

While regarding increased navigation facilities as paramount in the St. Lawrence, the scheme, it is believed, would result in the development of enormous additional water power. Surplus power generated under the plan and not needed in Canada, it is suggested, could be exported to the United States under treaty arrangements which would permit of its return when required on this side of the boundary.

One phase of the scheme would entail the abandonment of the present canal system of the St. Lawrence and the creation of a deeper waterway by means of dams.

REVENUE ESTIMATE REDUCTION ASKED

Secretary of United States Treasury Advises Cutting of \$2,000,000,000 From Tax Measure Now Before Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a letter addressed on Thursday to Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted revised estimates of the financial needs of the country for the year ending on June 30, 1919, and recommends that the revenue bill designed to yield \$8,000,000,000 be redrafted and the rates reduced so as to yield \$6,000,000,000. This course, he declared, is predicated on the cessation of hostilities and the natural corollary that expenditures should decrease. The original estimate of the needs of the Treasury for the present year was \$24,000,000,000. The revised estimates are for \$18,000,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo pointed out that it would be necessary for Congress to continue, and possibly extend, the facilities for granting credits to the countries which had borne the burden of the war. The lack of gold, he said, and the imperative need of these countries for food and raw material, would make liberal credit absolutely necessary.

No unnecessary burdens, the Secretary said, must be placed on the industries of the nation, which now faces a process of reconstruction. For this reason he recommends that the excess and war profit taxes proposed in the present bill be modified so as to meet the new conditions, though war profits and excess profits should be retained so far as they apply to contracts made under war conditions and which therefore are yielding war profits. Following are Secretary McAdoo's recommendations for forming a new bill:

1. That the pending revenue bill be revised with a view to yielding \$6,000,000,000, payable during the calendar year 1919, and not less than \$4,000,000,000 during the calendar year 1920.

2. That income and profits taxes be payable in four quarterly installments, beginning March 15 in each year.

3. That the excess profits tax rates in respect to taxes payable in the year 1919 be not higher than those in the existing law.

4. The amelioration of the provisions with reference to the determination of war and excess profits taxes in respect to the revenue payable in the year 1919 and the elimination of those taxes in respect to revenue payable in 1920, except with respect to profits on contracts negotiated during the war period.

5. That to compensate for any reduction of revenue beyond the desired amounts above indicated, there should be an increase in the corporation and individual income tax levies.

DR. MASARYK'S APPOINTEE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, who will leave Washington on Friday night on his way to Prague to take up his duties as President of Bohemia, or the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic, called at the State Department on Thursday and discussed affairs relating to his country and the United States. He has appointed Charles Pergler, an American citizen, to represent Bohemia until a minister is appointed.



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FRENCH SIDE LIGHTS ON TREASON TRIALS

They Show Shadows Moving Behind Scenes of International Politics and Persons Operating Secretly in 'Grandest Schemes'

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are interesting movements in regard to several of the leading French treason affairs—and there are even one or two new ones drawn, as some say, sadly, from an apparently inexhaustible supply. While the authorities appeal to the Senate for the raising of the parliamentary immunity in the case of M. Charles Humbert, former director of the Journal, in order that the extreme charge may be pursued against him, M. Humbert himself through his advocate, Maître de Moro Gaffieri, has appeared before Lieutenant Jousselin with a request that the field of investigation in regard to financial transactions in the case of his client, in association with Lenoir and Desouches, may be extended.

The advocate recalls that on June 7, 1915, Pierre Lenoir signed with Arthur Schoeller a contract concerning the acquisition of the Journal, which led to important transactions. He asks that investigation should be made as to how these negotiations were set in train. Upon this point Pierre Lenoir declares that his father, Alphonse Lenoir, was the first to come by the idea of the financing of the Journal, and that therefore he was at the bottom of the whole business. Arthur Schoeller then was only an intermediary, but the important question arose as to whom he was intermediary for. There were evidently negotiations at this time of which nothing is yet known, and Maître de Moro Gaffieri urges that it is essential that his character should be established.

M. Alphonse Lenoir, he says, was displaying considerable activity in many directions before the war and was associated with numerous big enterprises. It would be interesting then, he considers, to know what were the relations of this agent of publicity with some of the important figures in German politics, the part that he played in international finance and in the business that he handled on behalf of foreign governments. He refers to a rumor according to which this Alphonse Lenoir was the negotiator of the last Turkish loan in 1913, and recalls the relations that existed between him and Munir Pasha, formerly Turkish Ambassador to Paris. Again he draws attention to the fact that in the interval between the signing of the Schoeller contract and the constitution of the Journal company, Lenoir went to Switzerland, where he had an interview with Munir Pasha in which he declared that he was the new proprietor of the newspaper.

What were the international transactions of Alphonse Lenoir? Who were the politicians and others who were mixed up with his financial schemes? Such are the main points of the demand made to the authorities by M. de Moro Gaffieri, and again there are shadows moving darkly behind the scenes of international politics and unknown persons operating mysteriously and secretly in the grandest schemes. Hitherto the name of Lenoir père has only come up incidentally in the reports of this affair; now it begins to loom as that of a figure of first-class importance who was, indeed, perhaps at the head of some of the foremost intrigues. Since the advocate made this appeal, it has been announced that the investigation for which he asked has been begun. M. Pachot, police commissioner, acting under the orders of Lieutenant Jousselin, has already carried out a number of operations in this connection; notably, the premises of a person who was an intimate acquaintance of the late Lenoir have been searched. It would appear that the views of Lieutenant Jousselin and those of the advocate of M. Humbert are in harmony as to the possibilities of this line of inquiry, and that a new vein in the grand intrigue against France may be opened.

In the allied affaire of Desouches there have been some developments. When the former lawyer was first arrested his effects and papers were carefully examined, and in all these cases, a selection was made from them. A number of papers were left behind which were considered to have no important bearing on the case, but now that it has taken a new turn, the examining authorities, with Desouches, have returned to the quarters in the rue Yvon Villarclean, and a quantity of the previously rejected documents have been taken. Desouches himself has written a letter to Lieutenant Jousselin, protesting against the statement published in a morning newspaper on the subject of the preparation of provisional certificates with which he had commissioned an engraver, which were intended to be shareholders in a new company that was to control the Journal. He says that from the beginning of the case against him he has explained to M. Drioux in what circumstances, in view of an approaching reconstitution of this company, he was having these certificates prepared, and had made it clear that in this matter there was nothing at all of a doubtful character that might lead to a new charge being brought against him. Among other persons whom Lieutenant Jousselin has recently examined in connection with this affair are M. Baumann, late manager of the Moulins de Corbell, M. Letellier, once director of the Journal, and Colonel Goubet, army controller-general and late chief of the second bureau at the Ministry of War.

There is the affaire of Loustalot-Comby. There has been some good news for M. Comby, who is also a lawyer, such news as these incipit rarely receive. In his case, instead of the charge against him being trans-

formed into something higher and worse, with visions of Vincennes, Lieutenant Jousselin has had him before him to listen to the reading of a part of the report made by the expert financial investigator, M. Doyen, who had been instructed to examine the financial affairs of all the persons accused in this case, and discover where their money came from. M. Comby has strenuously insisted that the considerable sums of money that have come into his possession since the end of 1916 had no doubtful German origin, but were merely the result of commissions in the ordinary affairs of his business or for the sale of works of art. M. Doyen, in the course of his investigation, has found nothing inconsistent with this statement nor anything to show that M. Comby had been receiving German money. This part of the case against him therefore, collapses, and all that remains to be examined is the journey he made to Switzerland in January of last year, in company with the deputy Loustalot.

It might also be said that things have been going comparatively well with the little actress Suzy Depsy, and also with her set, in whom are the highly contrasted figures of Tremblez, the former employee of the banker Rosenberg, Henri Jay, the so-called antiquary of Dijon, Guiller, the husband of Depsy, and Brodier, the accountant. The actress came up for examination for the last time on the original charge a little over a month ago, when she insisted once again to Lieutenant Gazier that she had never in her life received a sum of five thousand francs from Jay, on behalf of Bettelheim. It was her husband, Guiller, who had received this sum, and the fact had been admitted by him. As to her share of responsibility in the affairs upon which the charge of commerce with the enemy had been based, she insisted that all she had done was to put Jay and Tremblez in communication with each other, and she considered that in this respect she had done a good thing, since her intervention had for its object assistance in the arrest of Margulies, Lieutenant Gazier has now made his report on the whole of this affair to the Military Governor of Paris. The result is that the case against Brodier, which always seemed particularly thin, was withdrawn, and the charge of intelligence with the enemy against Depsy, Tremblez, Guiller, and Jay was reduced to one of commerce with the enemy and complicity. Upon this they will soon be tried.

SWISS COMPULSORY CONTROL OF CATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Owing to the scarcity of fodder in Switzerland it will be necessary to reduce the number of cattle by at least 50,000 head. Several cantons have already applied to the Bundesrat for permission to export cattle from the Alpine meadows as soon as the autumn pasturage comes to an end. The situation has already produced a lively controversy. The butchers are strongly against the export of the cattle, but the peasants contend that export is the only course open, as the cold storage warehouses in this country are sufficient at the most for only 10,000. Switzerland wants potatoes badly, and it is urged that the cattle should be exported to those countries which will give the largest compensation in the form of potatoes. This, it is said, would benefit both agriculturists and consumers. The Basler Nachrichten says that, whichever side is right, one thing is certain, namely, that unless considerable quantities of meat are frozen or conserved for consumption next spring Switzerland will be confronted with a veritable meat famine. If a shortage of potatoes and flour should be added, one can imagine what a situation the country will be in. It is the duty of the authorities to take immediate measures in the direction of creating substantial reserve stocks of meat and restricting the export of cattle as much as possible.

In addition to the general anxiety over the meat situation complaints are now coming in from all parts of the country that milk is exceedingly scarce. The Zürich Volksrecht says that the shortage of milk is very great, especially in the canton of Zürich, the production falling considerably short of the demand. At least 80,000 liters have to be imported into the canton every day. In spite of these critical conditions the peasants are refusing to deliver their superfluous supplies to the consumers. From a circular sent out by the communal authorities at Steinmaur, it appears that from 240 cows only an average of three-tenths of a liter of milk per cow was given over for consumption. In other communities the average has been from 3.5 to 5 liters per cow daily. It cannot be supposed that the cows in Steinmaur give so much less milk, and the question arises, What becomes of the milk? Either it is used to feed calves or it is made into butter. The butter, however, travels by devious and illicit ways to the profiteers and is sold at prices which only rich people can afford to pay.

The Volksrecht is discreetly silent as to the butter export to Germany, but the French Swiss press is less reticent. According to a recent issue of the Journal de Genève, the Swiss frontier officials discovered an attempt to smuggle a considerable quantity of butter into Germany. It was cleverly concealed in cases which also contained cheese, placed under the straw litter of a cattle truck. The Swiss customs officials deserve a great deal of credit for their fearless action in stopping smuggling; very often too, when it is being carried out with the connivance of persons occupying high official positions. Though the Swiss public, even in the German part of Switzerland, is decidedly less pro-German than it was some months ago, the German element is still very powerful, and it requires considerable personal independence on the part of the Swiss frontier officials to take such a bold stand against their powerful neighbor, Germany.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Swaine

Sir Horace Marshall

Who has been elected Lord Mayor of London

ELECTION CEREMONY OF NEW LORD MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The election of the new Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, took place at an assembly of the Livery in the Guildhall. The ceremony was preceded by formal admission to office of the new sheriffs, Mr. Banister Fletcher, F. R. I. B. A., and Col. W. R. Smith, M. D., and by a service at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, which was attended in state by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and members of the Corporation.

The common squire read the names of the aldermen in rotation to serve and the two senior aldermen on the list, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall and Sir Edward Cooper were asked by Major Hawkins, a liveryman, whether they were prepared to do all in their power to urge upon the government the internment or repatriation of all enemy aliens, especially those holding high and important positions in the kingdom and receiving large salaries.

Sir Horace Brooks Marshall replied that he was entirely in sympathy with the purpose implied in the question, but he reminded Major Hawkins that an aliens' advisory committee had been appointed by the government; that it was presided over by a distinguished judge, Mr. Justice Sankey, that it was still sitting, and that its work had not yet been completed. In the event, however, of it appearing that further action was desirable for the removal of the possibility of harm to the State from enemy aliens in whatever position, such action would have his entire support.

Sir Edward Cooper said he could readily promise to do all in his power to see that any alien enemies, whether in the highest or the lowest position, should be interned. It ought to have been done long ago. But he laid stress on the word "enemy." A negro, he said, could not help being born black, nor could a German help being born German. He knew many naturalized Germans who had a son or sons fighting in the British Army. There were Germans and Germans. They had a tribunal sitting, and he was sure it would do its duty without fear or favor. He wished there were more business men on it, because, with all due respect to lawyers, they had a ready way of dealing with matters. In his opinion they had much more to dread from the English pacifist than from the enemy alien.

On a show of hands, Sir Horace Marshall was then elected unanimously and was warmly cheered. The Lord Mayor-elect, in replying, said it would be his endeavor to uphold the great traditions of the Mansion House. It had fallen to him, as to several of his colleagues, to be elected during that period of world-wide war. They rejoiced that day that on every battle front Great Britain and her allies were on the offensive. He knew that he was voicing the sentiments of every citizen of London when he said that nothing would be wanting on their part to cooperate with the government in doing everything in their power to bring the war not only to a victorious, but to a lasting conclusion.

A luncheon was subsequently given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor to the Lord Mayor-elect and the aldermen, sheriffs and high officers.

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POSTMEN DEMAND WHITLEY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, England.—A two days' conference of the Postmen's Federation was held recently at Derby, when the question of a Whitley Council for the postal service was discussed. A scheme for the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Clerks Association with the federation was laid before the meeting and the basis of amalgamation was adopted. A resolution declaring in favor of direct parliamentary representation and affiliation to the Labor party was also carried.

Mr. W. Lockyer, chairman of the executive council, presided, and in his opening remarks said that the Whitley report would afford them an opportunity of dealing, as never before, with their own conditions of service, provided they saw that these committees were established. Speaking of political parties, Mr. Lockyer declared that the Liberal Party friends of the working classes had issued a program designed to counteract the effect of a strong labor movement. He hoped no one would be deceived by it. He did not think the Liberals would bring in the proposed measures of reform, but if they attempted to do so, he declared, they would try to sidetrack the workers from the main labor question that ought to be dealt with by their own class rather than by an outside political body.

In a special report the general secretary, Mr. G. H. Stuart Bunning, referred to the Whitley report. The main lines of the report, he said, resembled the policy laid down jointly by the Postmen's Federation and other post office societies many years ago. The National Joint Committee had several times considered the question, and had pressed the Postmaster-General to adopt the Whitley report. The matter had been referred to the treasury, which decided that the Whitley scheme was inapplicable to the civil service. This argument, the report pointed out, was destroyed by the second Whitley report, which specifically stated that the report was to be brought to the notice of government departments. Pressure has been put on the Postmaster-General to accept the scheme, and throughout the civil service there was a general movement for the establishment of the Whitley committees. The government had now approved the Whitley scheme, as applied to the civil service, and an inter-departmental committee has been set up to deal with the matter. Arising out of a discussion on the report, the general secretary said that the Prime Minister had set up a committee to look into the question of applying the Whitley scheme to the postal service, but up to the present the government had not accepted the basis of the report as applied to postmen.

The following day the question of war bonus was discussed, and it was stated by the general secretary that the federation was demanding that the war bonus should be merged in wages and count for overtime and pensions; that the total amount be raised to 30s. a week; and that men serving with the

colors should be included in the scheme.

Miss M. Bray, a fraternal delegate from the Postal and Telegraph Clerks Association, said that the post office service was seething with discontent, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the women workers had been prevented from taking action.

Mr. Lynes, another fraternal delegate, said that the proposed amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Clerks Association with the Postmen's Federation would mean that they would have in the postal service one of the strongest trade unions in the country. Mr. Lynes also said that the amalgamation would place them in a position to approach the Triple Alliance (Miners Federation, railwaymen, and transport workers' unions) with a view to joining them. I am not going to say what that means to trade unions in this country, Mr. Lynes said, but the addition of a further powerful body controlling all the communications of this country will mean a great deal. That is what I read into your decision to amalgamate.

RUSSIA'S CLAIM TO ACTIVE ALLIED HELP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor by Ariadna Tyrkova

LONDON, England.—Mankind today stands before a new and brighter page in its history. A tremendous effort of creative thought is needed now in order that all base appetites may be restrained and that the task of building the world anew may begin with clean hands. But while the Allies in justifiable pride are celebrating victory we Russians meet it with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow. We know that on the long scroll of those heroes who have sacrificed themselves for the triumph of good are written many Russian names.

Paris was saved by the Russian invasion in Prussia. England had time to organize her magnificent army, while the Russian Army, weak in technical equipment and strong in spirit, repelled the onset of the Germans with their wealth of armaments and their highly systematized civil organization. Three years the Russian Army held out until the decrepit Russian political system collapsed under the excessive strain, as a withered tree falls under the blast.

And now when the hour of triumph has come not only for the Allies but for all who believe in the triumph of good Russia lies like a paralyzed giant, silent and helpless. The anarchy now reigning in her borders under the name of Bolshevism is both a penalty for the sins of the old regime and a painful reaction from a military effort that overtaxed our powers.

If the Russian people had not thrown itself with such devoted courage into the struggle with Germany, the Kaiser might long since have been the conqueror of Europe as he was victorious over Russia, when the gates were flung open to him by Lenin and Trotsky. These leaders of Bolshevism have done all they could to assist in the triumph of Germany. They destroyed the great Russian Army, concluded the peace of Brest-Litovsk, and gave the Germans corn and gold and hundreds of square miles of territory. And it is not their fault that Germany is beaten after all.

But in order that Germany should be thoroughly beaten she must be beaten everywhere. If on the western front, notwithstanding the wily appeal of Prince Maximilian, Marshal Poch with a firm hand leads the victorious allied armies ever forward, it is also absolutely necessary that the same effort should be maintained on the eastern front, if the enemy is to be deprived of his power to harm. Intervention must be strengthened. The Allies must complete on the Russian front that work which at one time the Russian Army strove so heroically to accomplish.

After the attack on the British Embassy when Captain Cromie was killed, after the imprisonment and maltreatment of British, French and American citizens, after the cold, brutal terror which has destroyed thousands of anti-Bolshevik Russians, the civilized world would be blind if it did not understand what dangerous criminals are they who hold Russia in their grip.

And the world must not only understand this but must come to Russia's assistance as Russia once came to the help of Serbia, England to the help of Belgium, and America to the help of all the Allies.

Until Russia is freed from the power of the Soviet the war will not be over. Unless intervention is strengthened it will be impossible to carry out Wilson's sixth point concerning Russia. If intervention is not intensified it will be impossible to establish among the peoples those bases of right and justice for which the Allies went to war.

The triumph of good over evil which we are now witnessing cannot be complete while the German-protected Bolsheviki rules autocratically over Central Russia.

HELP NEEDED FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES

Member of Zionist Organization and of Central Committee in Russia for Relief Tells of Waning Power of Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—M. Rosoff, while in London on his way from Russia to Palestine talked of conditions in Russia and prospects for the immediate future of that country to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the headquarters of the Zionist organization. There have appeared statements at various times in the European press to the effect that the Jews were suffering heavily at the hands of the present masters of Russia. M. Rosoff was asked whether his countrymen were suffering as Jews or as "bourgeois" in common with the Russians themselves. In some places, he replied, they suffer for both reasons and it is but too true that the position of the Jewish people in Russia both politically and economically is serious. As a member of the Jewish Central Committee for Relief of Refugees, M. Rosoff had ample means of forming an accurate opinion of the immediate prospects, and he states that unless financial assistance can be sent to relieve the necessities which winter will render much more acute, the position will certainly be very serious.

It was hoped, he said, that much assistance could be sent by America by way of Vladivostok. As long as the Bolsheviki were in power, any money sent from Europe would be seized by them. The transport difficulties, owing to the stoppage of railways for lack of coal, was the factor of all others which rendered the next six months critical in European Russia. With the Volga frozen over there remained no channel of communication for the carrying of foodstuffs. In Siberia conditions were very much more favorable. In every town, he said, there are Jewish democratic committees which contribute toward the 1,000,000 rubles per month which are needed to relieve the refugees. There are refugees everywhere; each little place, as M. Rosoff graphically put it, is a front in itself. In the midst of the revolutionary storm the Zionist idea among the Jews, the hope of a return to Palestine, is becoming increasingly widespread, he continued. How much Zionism has become identified with Russian Jewry is seen in the fact that of the seven Jews elected to the Constituent Assembly as representatives of the Jewish population, six were ardent Zionists, while the seventh was Grousberg, the famous defender of Beyliss in the ritual murder case. When the British Government's declaration recognizing the Zionist aspirations became known in Russia, said M. Rosoff, the joy of the Jews knew no bounds. Never before had such scenes been witnessed. Thanksgiving services and meetings were held, processions took place and bells were rung. To the Russian Jews it was the coming of the dawn after the long night of centuries.

On the subject of allied intervention in Russia, M. Rosoff was of the opinion that the Russians, while fearing the Bolsheviki, were also afraid of what allied intervention might mean. The great mass of the Russian people were too ignorant to be able intelligently to realize what the Allies stood for, and the intelligentsia were swayed by a sense of national vanity which made them desire to work out their own salvation. The Russians fear extremes, said M. Rosoff. They are certainly not in any way pro-German and they are inimical to German influence. At first they never thought of the Bolsheviki as German agents, regarding them as a kind of idealists and doctrinaires who thought they had the opportunity of setting up a social state on their own lines and intended to make the best of it. Some may have considered them conscious or unconscious German agents, but they were not generally so regarded. But opinion has lately somewhat changed on this point. Circumstances have tended to strengthen the growing belief among Russians that the Bolsheviki really are German agents. It has been repeatedly noticed that they always act at the best time for the furtherance of German schemes. Whether this be coincidence or not, it is certain that the Russians have had their suspicions aroused.

The secret of the power of the Bolsheviki over the great mass of the Russian people is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that on two points they were able to pander to instincts in the human being, continued M. Rosoff. To the tired and war-worn soldier of Russia, never too well fed or clothed, the Bolsheviki said: "You want to go home; well then, go; there is nothing to prevent you." To the peasant he said: "You want land, take it; what is there to prevent it?" That is where the Bolsheviki had the better of the Social Revolutionary. The Social Revolutionary also had land reform in his political program, but his reform scheme had to be thought out and then applied. It was far simpler for the peasant to do as the Bolsheviki said and take what they wanted without waiting for a legalized procedure. It has to be remembered, said M. Rosoff, in considering the Russian situation that the word bourgeois does not mean quite the same in Russia as it does in Western Europe. Bourgeois to the Russian has come to mean a person who owns things, a particular enemy whom he has got to fight. He has concentrated his hate on the bourgeois, believing him to be counter-revolutionary, whereas the truth is that the middle classes in Russia were entirely in favor of the revolution. The Russian of the working class appears to have failed entirely to realize that there was nobody in Russia favorable to the Tsarist régime except the bureaucracy.

To the question, Do you think the Bolsheviki will last much longer in power? The Bolsheviki at present, M. Rosoff replied, are just like reeds carried along by the torrent. They have set in motion a force which they can no longer control. The elements in Russia which have carried out their policy of destruction and extermination, are the Letts and the Chinese imported into the country for the building of railways. It is difficult to forecast what will follow, but it is a fact that the Bolsheviki are an active power no longer; they are merely being borne along. They know it; they have known for some time they were doomed, and since they had failed to organize the State on their own lines, they were determined nobody else should; hence, their policy of incitement to murder and wholesale assassination, Russia's Red Terror. "It is possible," added M. Rosoff, "that the Social Revolutionaries may succeed the Bolsheviki, because, as I said before, the Social Revolutionaries have a land policy of their own." Then there are the Left Cadets whose leader is M. Astroff, formerly Mayor of Moscow, and there are also the labor groups; all of which may play a large part in the immediate future of Russia. Asked whether there were any elements in Russia on which the allied expeditionary forces could rely, M. Rosoff said he thought that anything that was left of the Constituent Assembly, or of organizations such as the Zemstvos and the Cooperative Societies, would be found friendly to the Allies.

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DRY LAW SENTENCE TO PENITENTIARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—For violating the provisions of the statewide prohibition law, Alfred Krog of Bruce, S. D., was sentenced to seven months in the penitentiary. Numerous violators have been fined and sentenced to terms in county jails, but he is the first to be sentenced to the penitentiary for this offense. Krog and another man were intoxicated and as a result the automobile in which they were riding was wrecked.

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GRECO-BULGARIAN
FRONTIER ISSUES

French Writer Proposes Readjustment of Boundaries and the Protection of Minorities by Means of Positive Guarantees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—M. Léon Macéas, editor of *Etudes Franco-Grecques*, contributes an article on the Greco-Bulgarian problem to the *Journal des Débats*. M. Gauvain, M. Macéas says, has expressed regrets that the punishment justly meted out to Bulgaria by the treaty of Bucharest of 1913 was not more severe, an opinion in which M. Macéas heartily concurs. He proceeds to quote statements showing that while by this treaty 120,793 Bulgarians were handed over to Greece, that country lost 136,368 Greeks to Bulgaria. It is impossible, he declares, owing to the intricate nature of the different nationalities, as an examination of the table of statistics he gives will prove, that all the Greeks should be included within the Hellenic frontiers, or all Bulgarians within those of Bulgaria, and a different solution of the matter must be adopted if a just and rational state of things is to be established between Greece and Bulgaria.

This solution, according to M. Macéas, is contained in three points: first, a revision of the 1913 Bucharest treaty in favor of Greece; second, the establishment of complete equality of sacrifice between Greece and Bulgaria as to the members of their respective nationalities; third, the protection of positive guarantees of the minorities necessarily left by Bulgaria within the Greek frontiers and by Greece within the Bulgarian frontiers. The third condition brings up the question of the Bulgarian régime. The present régime, M. Macéas says, with its imperialist appetites, government corruption, and inhuman nationalism which systematically sacrifices all non-Bulgarian nationalities left within its frontiers, offers absolutely no guarantee for the protection of minorities. Only a really democratic and liberal régime could offer such a guarantee. May they hope, he asks, that such a régime shall replace that in the name of which the peace demand was formulated?

The immediate future, he says, will answer the question, and in the meantime it is their duty to declare that it is their duty to eventually induce the Greeks to leave a number of their compatriots within the Bulgarian frontier equivalent to the number of Bulgarians remaining within Greek frontiers. This statement having been made, an examination may be carried out of the way in which it may be possible to establish equality of sacrifice between the Greeks and Bulgarians. Two hypotheses, he declares, may be envisaged; first, that in which the Greco-Bulgarian frontier remains as it is at present; and second, that in which this frontier would run along the Enos-Media line which Bulgaria obtained after the first Balkan war. In the first hypothesis Greece would have to leave the caza of Strumitza (15,000 Greeks) and the sandjak of Ghiloumoudjina as far as Cape Makri (22,000 Greeks).

In this way she would leave 37,500 fewer Greeks to Bulgaria, thus reducing the number of Greeks abandoned to 159,318. As these two regions are inhabited by 3227 and 25,500 Bulgarians, respectively, Bulgaria would abandon 28,727 more Bulgarians to Greece. These, added to the Bulgarians of the regions north of Doiran and Guevgéll, which, although Serbian would have to come back to Greece (for the cession of Strumitza to Greece, M. Macéas insists, could not be carried out without the corresponding cession of these regions also), would form a total of 54,932 more Bulgarians left in Greece above the number assigned to her by the Bucharest treaty. In this way, the number of Bulgarians lost to Bulgaria would rise to 155,725.

In the second hypothesis Bulgaria, by annexing the eastern part of the sandjak of Adrianople and all the sandjak of Kirk-Kilise, would gain 130,500 more Greeks, which would raise the number of Greeks incorporated in Bulgaria to 289,818. In this hypothesis, besides the regions of Strumitza, Doiran-Guevgéll and Ghiloumoudjina, Greece would annex the sandjak of Dédeagatch (29,000 Greeks) and the western part of the sandjak of Adrianople as far as the Maritza (60,000 Greeks). In this way she would leave 89,000 less Greeks to Bulgaria, thus reducing her sacrifices to 200,818 Greeks. As these two regions are inhabited by 17,000 Bulgarians at Dédeagatch, and by 20,000 in the western part of the sandjak of Adrianople, Bulgaria would leave 37,000 more of her nation (as compared with the preceding hypothesis) which would bring the total of Bulgaria's lost population to 192,725. An approximate equality of sacrifice would thus be gained, M. Macéas argues, the balance being slightly in Bulgaria's favor.

He points out that both these hypotheses, besides making good the injustice of the Bucharest treaty, would provide a natural frontier. In the first hypothesis the present Greco-Bulgarian frontier would be extended eastward on the line of Mt. Kara-Balkan, Mt. Maden, Mt. Aba-Bair and afterward would bend southward toward the crest of Mt. Chabana and Cape Makra, some 10 kilometers west of Dédeagatch. On the second hypothesis, the frontier from Kara-Balkan would follow the old Turko-Bulgarian frontier as far as the Maritza, and would then follow the course of the Maritza to its mouth in the Gulf of Enos. It is true, M. Macéas says, that under this second hypothesis Bulgaria would be deprived of its present outlet on the Aegean Sea, but she would still have her ports on the Black Sea which, after the neutralization of the Bosphorus, the Sea

of Marmora and the Dardanelles, which almost all the belligerents wish for, would become a branch of the Mediterranean.

In any case, he says, Bulgaria would be placed in an exactly analogous situation with Rumania—which could not be considered a hardship imposed on a vanquished foe—and could also, like Rumania, find in a custom union with Greece and Serbia the commercial outlet which these two countries could offer her on the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic. This is the way in which, according to M. Macéas, the solution to the Greco-Bulgarian problem may be found.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE
STILL RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—Believing that the signing of an armistice meant the removal of passport restrictions, many men and women of other countries have been hurrying to the government and seaport offices, trying to obtain passage to their former homes in Europe. They found, however, that it was as difficult as ever for any, except neutrals, to arrange for sailings. Also, there was great opposition to accepting women as passengers. At the British military control office it was stated that the usual war-time restrictions were still in force and would be for two or three months to come. At the United States immigration permit bureau, where aliens are required to give two weeks' notice before leaving the country, it was also stated that the restrictions were still in force. At agencies of neutral steamship lines it was said that until the peace treaty itself had actually been signed neutrals only would be accepted as passengers on their ships.

COLORADO APPROVES
CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DENVER, Colorado.—The people of Colorado at the recent election approved a constitutional amendment which provides that appointments and employments in and promotions to offices and places of trust and employment in the classified civil service list of the State shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained by competitive tests, the person ascertained to be the most fit and of highest excellence to be first appointed. There is to be a State Civil Service Commission consisting of three members drawing salaries each of not less than \$2500.

AUDITOR'S BOOKS INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRATTLEBORO, Vermont.—H. N. Barber, Attorney-General of the State of Vermont, has announced that he will present to the grand jury of Washington County the results of his inquiry into the alleged shortage of \$20,000 discovered in the books of the present Governor, Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury, which he kept during the 14 years he was state auditor. A movement is on foot to secure a law for safeguarding the funds of the State in the next Legislature, which convenes in January.

VERMONT WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont.—An investigation, with regard to the proposed further capitalization of several companies who are selling electrical energy generated by water power in the State of Vermont is being made for the government by Capt. C. H. Shaw, hydro-electrical engineer, who is in charge of the New England district of the power section of the War Industries Board. The investigation will be conducted in Burlington, St. Albans, Montpelier, Rutland and other sections.

READING OF ADDRESSES URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the Bureau of Education, has indicated to President Wilson that it will be particularly fitting to have Lincoln's Gettysburg address read in all public schools on Tuesday, Nov. 19, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the decisive battle of the Civil War. He asked, also, that at the same time President Wilson's address to Congress on Nov. 11, announcing the signing of the armistice with Germany, be read.

ALLEGED GIFT SALES
BY Y. M. C. A. DENIED

Official Who Has Just Returned From France Tells of Mistake Made in Exchanging a Few Gift Packages for Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—The charge that the Young Men's Christian Association has been selling gift supplies to the soldiers overseas is most emphatically denied by Frederic B. Shipp, who has returned recently from a year of executive service with the organization in France.
"I regret to say that through a mistake, which, however, was not made by the 'Y' or any of its representatives, there were a few instances last year in which packages donated by friends in America, through certain newspapers, for the benefit of soldiers in France, were sold at some of the 'Y' canteens. We were also creditably informed by soldiers in different parts of France that they have bought similar packages from some of the Army Commissary Sales Stores maintained by the Quartermaster's Department," said Mr. Shipp.
"My year of executive service with the 'Y' in France, however, qualifies me emphatically to deny that our organization sold any supplies to soldiers which we did not ourselves pay for," he continued.

"The whole unfortunate situation grew out of the fact that somewhere, either at the factory in America or else while goods were in transit, certain cases which apparently were inadequately marked became mixed with similar shipments belonging to the Quartermaster's Department of the army. From this shipment, the 'Y' bought a small stock of the quartermaster. As these goods were sold to the soldiers, it was discovered that purchasers occasionally found in their packages the names of persons at home by whom they had been donated. There was absolutely no way of distinguishing these packages from the exactly similar packages which made up by far the larger part of the stock the 'Y' bought from the quartermaster, nor was it possible for the Quartermaster's Department to know that in the stock sold to the 'Y' were some cases of gift supplies."

The mistake, therefore, Mr. Shipp declares, was made either in the packing or the shipping, but in every instance the 'Y' paid the Quartermaster's Department for every one of these gift packages and sold them to the soldiers without knowing that they were a part of a gift supply. Not until the package was opened and the donor's card found could that be known, he said.
As to the charge that the American 'Y' sold a gift sweater to a soldier, Mr. Shipp said that such a tale needed no denial from him, as the same tale had been circulated concerning the Australian 'Y' and also about the Canadian 'Y' months before the United States entered the war.

ALL-WHEAT FLOUR
ORDER IS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Beginning on Thursday all-wheat flour was restored in Massachusetts. This step was taken by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator, after receiving advice from Washington to the effect that a larger use of the staple is now permissible. In making the announcement Mr. Endicott, however, reminds the consumer that frugal use of the foodstuff must continue if the saving of food for Europe is to continue as it should.

Since Sept. 1 the consumer has been eating bread, pastry and forms of wheat food on the basis of 80 per cent wheat and 20 per cent of some other cereal substitute. Previous to that the ratio had been 50-50 since February of this year.

Federal Food Board Rulings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—White wheat flour without substitutes may now be used, according to a new ruling issued by the federal food board, abolishing what has been known as the 80-20 regulation which made obligatory the purchase and use of a fixed proportion of substitute

grains. The new order is the result of the fact that the armistice has made the Mediterranean safe for commerce so that wheat may be imported once more from Australia and India. However, as it is estimated that America must send 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs to Europe, the board requests that economy be practiced as carefully as ever.

INCREASED FARES AND
FRANCHISE COMPACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
NEWARK, New Jersey.—Increased trolley fares are not a violation of franchise contracts fixing the fare charge, according to the Public Service Railway Company. Statements have been sent by the company to the city commissions of Jersey City, Hoboken and Passaic in reply to the action of those municipalities seeking to rescind the ordinances granting the corporation the use of their streets.

The statement of the railway company declares that there seems to be a persistent misunderstanding on the subject of increasing fares of street railway companies. It alludes to the passage of the public utility act and the creation of the commission to administer it in 1911, and points out that the Legislature had invested that commission with the State's power to prescribe and alter from time to time rates charged by utilities therein named engaged in serving the public. Precedent is cited in the case of the federal government which, after taking over the steam railroads, increased the rates for freight and passenger service. This was done because of the increased cost of everything, it says. It was because of increased costs the Public Utilities Commission had authorized the added trolley fares, and these increases had been sustained by the Supreme Court. Assertion is also made that "it has been repeatedly held by the courts of this State and by courts in other jurisdictions that ordinances granting consent to the construction of street railways or other utilities cannot be repealed after capital has been invested in the business."

MAYOR'S ACTION CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—Declaring that it was high time to quit capitalizing tragedy and that Mayor Hylan, being a member of the union, knew of the impending strike of Brooklyn motormen 36 hours before it was announced to the public and should therefore have notified the Public Service Commission and the railway officials, Alderman Squires of Brooklyn opposed a eulogy of the Mayor by Alderman Haubert of Brooklyn at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen. This eulogy accompanied a resolution which called upon the General Welfare Committee to draw up an ordinance to protect passengers on city transit lines by making it mandatory to employ efficient and competent motormen.

GODDARD SEMINARY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BARRE, Vermont.—Trustees of Goddard Seminary have held their fiftieth annual meeting, and reelected Charles H. Darling, LL.D., of Burlington, Vt., as president of the institution for another term. President Darling was for several years assistant secretary of the United States Navy, under President Roosevelt. The other officers elected include: W. H. Gladding, vice-president, and Harvey E. Averill, secretary-treasurer. Dr. John Ridlon '72, of Chicago, Ill., and Dr. E. H. Bailey '91, of Graniteville, N. Y., were unanimously elected as trustees. Plans were started for the proper celebration of the 50 years of existence, which will probably take place next June.

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FUTURE SAFETY OF
UKRAINE ASSURED

National Committee Sends Telegram to President Wilson Thanking Him for Efforts Put Forth to Obtain Safe Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—A national Ukrainian committee has been formed in this city to do its utmost to end German mastery in the Ukraine and to establish there a republic on truly democratic lines with equal suffrage for all. Many leading Ukrainians in the United States, present at the meeting, sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"The Ukrainians of the United States in complete accord with the high ideals of democracy, liberty and independence, for which the American armies have been fighting under your distinguished leadership, desire to thank you most heartily for the blessings you have bestowed upon mankind in general and the Ukrainian people in particular by means of the glorious victory just achieved.

"It is through your efforts that the Allies and the United States are making with the military masters of Germany and Austria the only kind of peace safe for the Ukrainians. With autocratic power crushed, we feel that the future safety and prosperity of the Ukrainian people is now assured and our hearts go out to you in gratitude

for it. We are facing the future with the serene confidence that under your wise guidance the Ukrainian people, both those who have heretofore been under the domination of autocratic Austria and those who have been under the domination of autocratic Russia, will once again be united in a happy nation.

"Ukrainian money and Ukrainian lives have been offered freely for the achievement of the high ideals for which you have made this sacrifice. We stand ready, willing and able to make it again whenever you or America calls upon us."

DANISH PRINCE IS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—The Danish Club of New York gave a dinner in honor of Prince Axel of Denmark, a cousin of King George V of England, at the Hotel Majestic on Wednesday night. The Prince who is a captain in the Danish Navy, with three fellow officers, is traveling in America at the invitation of the United States Government. Army and navy officers will attend a reception to him next Tuesday to follow a luncheon given in his honor by the Mayor's committee on national defense at the Waldorf Astoria.

STUDENTS MAY LEAVE NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of the Navy announced on Thursday that men who left college to enter the naval service, and who now desire to resume their college courses, will be permitted to resign from the service. Such men, he said, should make application to their commanding officers.

WOMEN ASK FOR
REPRESENTATION

Clubs Want a Voice in Peace Conference and Pledge Support to League of Free Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—New York State clubwomen, assembled in convention in New York City, unanimously passed a resolution asking President Wilson to see that women were adequately represented at the peace table, and also one pledging their support to a league of free nations to which Germany shall not be admitted until she has proven her repentance to the satisfaction of other nations.

Still another resolution urged the women of the country to help promote the industries of the United States, especially those which were formerly largely controlled by Germany, as for example, the dye industry. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, chairman of the committee on temperance and president of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union, announced in a speech that it had been proved that the world could get on without traffic in rum. Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the Prohibition ticket at the recent election, said that 32 of the 36 states necessary for ratification of the federal amendment had been won. As for New York State, so many members of the Legislature were in favor of it that she believed with a little pressure, ratification might be accomplished.

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THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR DECEMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The surpassing beauty of the southern sky in December may be largely hidden by the clouds of the rainy season, but to him who is fortunate enough to see the magnificent spectacle "the heavens" truly "declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth his handiwork." One needs no book and no teacher but only to stand and look.

When I sitting heard the astronomer where he lectured with much applause in the lecture-room how soon unaccountable I became tired and sick Till rising and gliding out I wandered off by myself In the mystical moonlight night air, and from time to time, Looked up in perfect silence at the stars.

The great circle of the milky way, star-studded, sweeps from the southern horizon high up the eastern sky across to the northwest. The northeastern quarter of the sky is richest in stars of the first magnitude, containing seven besides the planet Jupiter which outshines them all. The opposite quarter, the northwestern, contains this month no star of the first magnitude, at our hour of observation. The southeastern quarter has four and the southwestern two first magnitude stars. It will be seen that the eastern half of the sky contains 11 of the 13 first magnitude stars visible at this time.

With the zenith as the center, five first magnitude stars may be traced, each in its separate constellation, forming nearly a perfect semicircle. Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, Sirius, Canopus, Achernar—a crown set with jewels of unimaginable splendor.

Centaurus is coming into view in the south with its two first magnitude stars, and just above is the Southern Cross (Crux) still recumbent. Above these we see Corina, beautiful Vela, then Puppis, Puppis and Canis Major, faithful great dog of Orion, in which constellation we find Sirius, the most brilliant star in the heavens. Then comes Orion with his taut bow, marching straight across the northern sky. Beyond is Taurus, containing the well-known group of the Pleiades, familiar to nearly every one who looks at the sky at all, though comparatively few, perhaps, could name its first magnitude star, Aldebaran. Names of groups of stars seem generally more familiar than names of individual stars. To the northward are Perseus and Auriga. Eridanus meanders about the zenith, while coming well into view in the east and northeast are Hydra, Cancer, Canis Minor and Gemini, with its twin glory Castor and Pollux.

The phases of the moon in Greenwich mean time expressed in civil reckoning are as follows: First moon on Dec. 3 at 3:19 p. m.; first quarter on Dec. 11 at 2:31 a. m.; full moon on Dec. 17 at 7:18 p. m.; and last quarter on Dec. 25 at 6:31 a. m. The moon is in perigee, or nearest the earth, on Dec. 15, and in apogee, or farthest from the earth, on Dec. 26. The moon is on the equator on the tenth and twenty-third of the month. During its monthly circuit of the zodiac, it will pass Mercury on Dec. 5, Mars on Dec. 6, Uranus on Dec. 9, Jupiter on Dec. 18, Neptune on Dec. 20, Saturn on Dec. 22, and Mercury on Dec. 31.

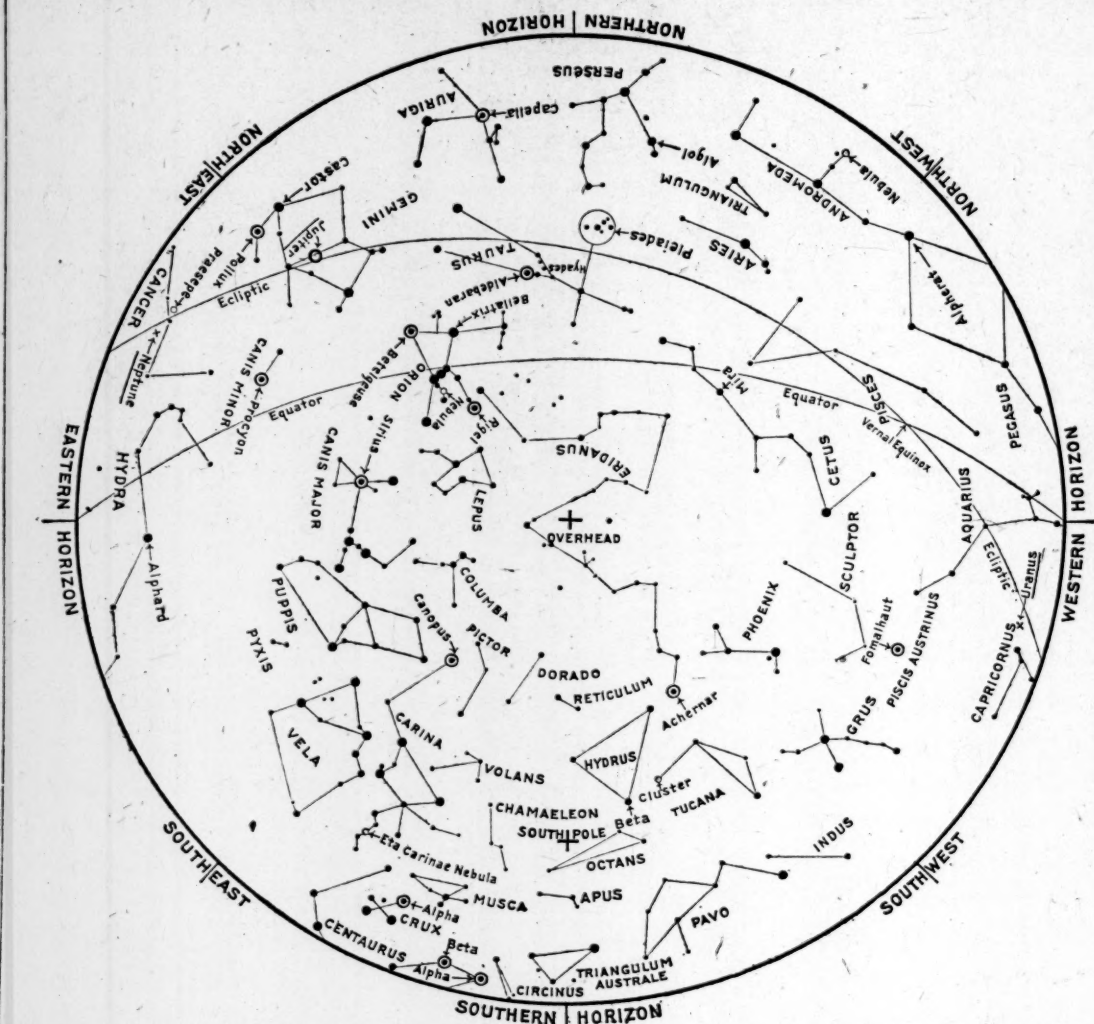
The sun in its annual journey about the ecliptic reaches the solstice on Dec. 22 at 3:42 p. m., G. M. T. This is its southernmost point in its apparent path among the stars. After this date it moves northward and the days in the southern hemisphere begin to grow shorter. There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Dec. 3. It will be generally visible as a partial eclipse in South America, except in the northern part, and also on the southwestern coast of Africa. Note that the eclipse is coincident with the new moon, the time when the moon comes between the sun and the earth. The moon was in apogee, farthest from the earth, the last of November, just a few days before the eclipse, consequently its shadow as cast by the sun is not quite long enough to reach the earth's surface, hence in the central track of the eclipse, corresponding to the total phase, the sun is not entirely blotted out but appears as a ring of light surrounding the moon's shadow. For that reason it is called an annular eclipse from the Latin meaning a ring. The line of the annulus crosses South America, touching Santiago and Buenos Aires and terminates on the west coast of Africa.

The planet Mercury having reached its greatest eastern elongation or greatest distance from the sun during late November, may be seen early in the month in the west just after sunset as an evening star. Venus is receding from the sun and may be seen later in the month as an evening star. Mars is 195,000,000 miles distant on Dec. 15, and may still be seen as an evening star. Jupiter is in Gemini and is very bright. Its stellar magnitude is -2.2, or about twice as bright as Sirius, the brightest of all the stars. Saturn has not risen at our hour of observation, but is in the constellation Leo, not far from Regulus. It is about one and one half times as bright as Regulus. The positions of Uranus and Neptune are indicated on the map, but both require the aid of a telescope to be seen advantageously.

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The December evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Dec. 7 at 11 p. m., Dec. 22 at 10 p. m., Jan. 6 at 9 p. m., and Jan. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

NOTES ON LABOR
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following are some recent decisions given by the Committee on Production on cases which have been referred to them by the Ministry of Labor:

Edge tool trade and saw trade—The various classes of workmen concerned are to be paid from Aug. 10, 1918, an advance in the case of men aged 21 years and over, of 4s. a week, in the case of men between 18 and 21 years of age 3s. 6d. a week, and in the case of youths 1s. 9d. a week. The men 21 and over have previously received a flat rate advance in lieu of the bonus of 12½ per cent and 7½ per cent on earnings and the committee had regard to this fact in awarding such men the advance of 4s. a week. The above mentioned advances do not apply to machine knife grinders; they are to receive an advance (in addition to 40 per cent previously granted) of 7½ per cent on their pre-war piece prices from first pay after Nov. 10, 1918.

Shirt and collar trade—The following advances in the hourly rates of the workpeople concerned are to be paid from the first pay after Sept. 16, 1918: Men aged 22 years and over 1½d., men aged 18 to 22 years, and women aged 18 years and over 1d., juniors ½d.

Building trade (Leicester)—From first pay after Sept. 27, 1918, painting trade operatives in Leicester are to be paid at the rate of 1s. 1d. an hour with the addition of a bonus of 12½ per cent on earnings.

Ship-repairing trade (Hull)—From first pay after May 20, 1918, riveters engaged on ship repairs in the Hull district are to receive an advance over pre-war piece prices, of 35 per cent (plus 2½ per cent for holders up). This advance to include all increases since the outbreak of war with the exception of 10 per cent given in April, 1915, and war advances

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North American beaver with its soft silken richness has become deservedly popular this season. Of a golden brown color the soft fur changes to a darker shade as it nears the skin.

Many new and clever fur pieces have been evolved from this beautiful fur, each with the unmistakable hallmark of Halle Quality—stoies with belt effect, crossover scarfs, shawl collars, and plain stoies finished with pockets. Prices range from \$48 to \$110.

Muffs to match, either in the new ball shape or the canteen style, are priced \$42 and \$48.

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of 16s. 6d. a week given under previous awards.

Ship-repairing trade (Grimsby)—When engaged on ship-repairing work, (merchant or Admiralty) platers and angle iron smiths are to be paid a further advance of 10 per cent on gross prices; the current piece rates of caulkers and riveters are to be increased by 20 per cent and 35 per cent respectively; all previous additions to merge in these advances with the exception of the 10 per cent given in April, 1915, the special war advances of 16s. 6d. a week given under the previous awards and the 7½ per cent bonus on earnings. Workers employed on lieu rates are to receive an advance of 20 per cent. In all cases payment to be retrospective from first pay after June 27, 1918.

An informal meeting, presided over by Sir Albert Stanley, was held recently at the Board of Trade between representatives of the government and the National Union of Railway and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to discuss the question of a sliding scale for the periodic revision of the war wages of railwaymen provided for in the terms of settlement between the government and the railwaymen's societies following the recent strike. A further meeting will be held later to discuss a definite scheme.

An agreement with the West End theatrical managers was recently unanimously accepted at a meeting of the National Association of Theatrical Employees. The agreement provides for a minimum of £5 a week for master carpenters, chief electricians, and property masters, and 1s. 7d. an hour for carpenters and bench hands. Electricians' workmen are to receive 1s. 3½d.; property bench hands, 1s. 2d.; day men in trade departments, 1s. an

hour, and assistants 11d. Refreshment-house managers are to be paid 50s. for a 48-hour week, and program sellers 20s. for eight performances, with an extra 2s. 6d. for every additional performance. All the rises are to be retrospective from Aug. 12. The agreement covers 35 West End dramatic, musical comedy and revue houses. A joint committee has been appointed to interpret the agreement, and the managers have consented to post notices urging their non-unionist employees to join the union.

As a result of a decision that the leather workers, members of the Workers Union, employed at the Army Ordnance Department, Portsmouth, should be classed as tradesmen instead of laborers, as hitherto, these men have been conceded 10s. a week as from thirteen months ago. Consequently men who have been drawing pay as ordinary laborers have something like £30 to draw in back pay. The War Office have issued instructions that the men are to be paid at the rate of 37s. a week as from Sept. 2, 1917.

STUDENTS FINISH BUILDINGS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTE, Montana—An impending labor difficulty at the local training school of the S. A. T. C. was quickly overcome by prompt action of the local training school authorities. The Butte S. A. T. C. is located at the State School of Mines and in order to accommodate the students several new buildings had to be constructed. When the buildings were almost finished, there arose a difficulty between the steamfitters, plumbers, etc., relative to certain work, and the carpenters were called out. The officers in charge immediately canvassed the students and found among them experienced plumbers and carpenters who finished the buildings.

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LABOR RELATIONS
IN UNITED STATES

President of National Founders' Association Makes Plea for Open Shop as an "Embodiment of Individual Liberty"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—If the United States, as a manufacturing nation, is to secure a commercial leadership, it must retain as an essential thing, the right of individual decision in the labor relation as observed in the open and non-union shop, according to William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, now holding a convention in New York City. In his report Mr. Barr asked: "When the government ceases to be the great common employer, and government money no longer pays the present extravagant wages, can private industry so order its affairs as to continue to furnish employment to the millions of our workmen? This question, broad and comprehensive, is the labor problem which will come with the end of the war."

Speaking of the open shop, Mr. Barr declared that it is "the actual embodiment of that individual liberty guaranteed by our constitution, and I reiterate that we should not be asked to surrender that privilege, no matter what conditions have been imposed upon us by governmental authority during the war. We have, during that time, willingly subordinated our own industrial views and our own business necessities, but the conclusion of war will not give the right to a continuance of emergency powers which are being exercised with great discrimination against manufacturers."

"There are millions of our soldiers coming home soon. They will have a word to say almost immediately concerning conditions here, and they will want to know the relationships between politics and the lack of production which operated to their disadvantage. They will learn of many things, and will become a dominant factor in the politics of the United States. They will entertain no mawkish sympathy for experimental industrial socialism. They will insist on fair play, and they are the nucleus of a political fighting force which will demand clean politics and a better country. Shall we be worthy of their respect?"

STEEL WORKERS ARE PROSPERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The extent to which iron and steel plant operatives have shared in war prosperity is reflected in the October pay made largely to iron and steel workers here through the banks of this city, as compared with the distribution in October before the war started, and also in the month following the start of the struggle.

The wage disbursement for the past month was \$3,298,739 as against \$2,537,724 in October, 1914, and \$2,895,219 in October, 1913. The wage bill now is at about three times the average.

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CORRECT STYLES
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Grimshaw & Stevens
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INDUSTRIAL CHIEF
SEES BUSY FUTURE

There Will Be Plenty of Peace Jobs, Says John Mitchell—"Our Own Fault if Bolshevism Comes to Us," He Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"If Bolshevism comes to us, it will be our own fault," said John Mitchell, chief of the State Industrial and Food commissions, in a statement urging both employers and employees to make use of the readjustment machinery provided by the government and to do so with forbearance and intelligence, in order to avoid problems of unemployment.

"The War Industries Board and the War Department have announced their intention of working hand in hand with the United States Employment Service. They will seek to curtail war industries only so fast as the transfer of workers to peace industries across the bridge provided by the United States Employment Service can be accomplished in an orderly fashion and without suffering," said Mr. Mitchell. "It would be the greatest pity in the world if instead of cooperating with these public agencies the workers on the one hand start a stampede from war to peace work, or the employers on the other should consider only their own selfish interests and hire and fire at will. We have to work together for the common good in this country, if we are to get any of the benefits of the great victory."

"The order from Washington that overtime and Sunday work be stopped as soon as possible in war work plants should be carried out. This in itself will greatly curtail their production. These plants have all been running short-handed and their men ought to have a rest without losing their jobs. "But they need not worry that there will not be peace jobs enough to go around when the time comes so long as they do not desert their present work in droves before the work of peace is ready for them. The demand for the products of our peace industries is going to be enormous. I cannot think of a single industry whose future does not look bright."

STRIKE OF HOTEL EMPLOYEES ENDS

NEW YORK, New York—Thousands of waiters and cooks coming back to the city after the abandonment of War Industry restaurants, combined with the desire of a majority of the strikers to return to work and the substitution of women for strikers, have broken the hotel-restaurant employees' strike here, says a statement issued on Thursday by the Hotel Association of New York City.

At the St. Regis, the Waldorf, the Knickerbocker, the McAlpin and the Claridge, the service is normal, the statement declares, while the Astor has reopened its dining rooms and Sherry's expected to reopen within 24 hours.

Workers at Army Base Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The war workers engaged in the construction of the army base at Fifth Street and Bayridge Shore, Brooklyn, went on strike on Thursday. Estimates of the number of men who quit at the army base because their overtime and Sunday work have been dropped, it is said by order of the Secretary of War, vary from 400, the number claimed by the employers, to 4000, as the men have it.

The men's clothing workers to the number of thousands also are striking in protest against the lockout by the American Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Garden in England
Month by Month

LONDON, England.—It is not an easy matter to make definite statements as to just which gardening operations may be carried on during the month of December in England, for it depends to some extent on the whereabouts of the garden as well as on the character of the season. In the South, at any rate, in many December, the greater part of the November notes will apply equally well to December. If the season is an open one, planting and any constructive changes may be carried on, or the breaking of new ground may be in full swing.

The violet frame should be worth visiting, and it should be possible to obtain the bunches of sweet-smelling flowers from it which make it such a desirable possession during the winter months. While plenty of air is given to the violets on fine days, the lights should be carefully shut every day toward evening. It is quite worth while, on a December day, though more especially early in the month, to make a careful tour of the garden, in search of any unexpected blossoms which may still be available. Such a search will probably be rewarded by the discovery of several quite presentable roses; or, at any rate, of rose buds, and these, if they are brought into a warm room, will open out in the most satisfactory manner. A stray Dianthus may be found, or even a rather pale-colored love-in-a-mist; and, apart from these strays from summer time, the yellow jasmine will be decking its dark green stems with golden stars.

One learns to appreciate plants and bushes which do not shed their leaves as December comes round, from the tiny variegated thyme in the rockery, and the rosemary and lavender bushes, to the firs and hollies and the large shrubs and trees. It is well to take the winter effect of one's garden into account, as well as the summer one, and to think and plan for it. Beech hedges are useful for their decorative qualities in winter, as well as for their practical usefulness as wind screens; for the tawny golden brown leaves linger on the branches throughout the greater part of the winter, and provide a delightful contrast to the glossy dark green of the hollies and firs.

The greenhouse will be providing both scent and color during this month. In the shape of bulbs and primulas at least. It will need a fair amount of attention, and due care should be given to the questions of ventilation and firing. It is difficult to lay down hard and fast rules as to these details, and every amateur, to some extent, has to gain his own experience, and to find out what suits his own greenhouse.

December is a good month in which to review past experiences in the garden, to study catalogues and gardening books, and to plan for next year's developments and improvements. Anyone who takes his gardening seriously and who is not particularly tied as to time, may learn an immense amount from the study of really good gardening books; and December, with its long evenings, is an excellent month for such pursuits. It would be invidious to select the names of particular gardening books out of the vast array available, and a few inquiries from an experienced amateur will soon put the beginner on the right track. Broadly speaking, gardening books may be divided into two classes: those which celebrate the glory of the garden from various points of view, generally a rather personal one, and those which give solid information as to how a garden should be successfully made and maintained, illustrated from their own and other people's experiences.

Needless to say, the latter class of books is the one which may be most profitably studied, so far as practical purposes are concerned. The path of the amateur is marked out plainly before him today in every branch of gardening, from the herbaceous border to the rose garden, and from the rock garden to the formal garden, the semi-wild garden, and the kitchen garden. All these have their own literature and it is entirely possible to start out on one's gardening career, armed with no particular knowledge of the subject, and yet to attain highly successful results.

Indeed, by their own unaided efforts, guided by good advice from the experts who have given other people the benefit of their experience in their books, beginners may, often, after a little time spent in experimenting, obtain really better results than if they follow the rule-of-thumb methods of the semi-trained, professional gardener, who has gained what he knows from others like himself, but who has not in any way kept in touch with the great developments in the art and practice of gardening which have taken place during the last half century.

A Centralized Food
Station

The community kitchen, which supplies well-cooked food at reasonable prices to those cookless families whose members are busy all day at work and at school, is rapidly coming into favor, especially in these war days when there is so much necessary work to be done which calls the housekeeper from out her home for the greater part of the day. In New York City, an experiment in supplying good, "homey" meals to families who prefer to eat at home, rather than at restaurants, but who do not find it convenient to prepare their own food, has proved to be so satisfactory and hence so successful that the service is to be extended to several different districts in the city, as it has been found practicable to limit the serving from one center to a certain radius.

It is hoped, also, to make this a national thing. This particular institution has been incorporated as the American Cooked Food Service, and has been endorsed by the Federal Food Administration, with which it is closely in touch and with which it cooperates. Although it was organized as a war measure, to keep homes together during the great draft of women into industry and to release women for volunteer service in various war activities, it is expected to have a permanent place in the reconstruction which will follow the war.

The elimination, or, at least, a great saving of waste, is one important feature. Then, too, for the individual householder, it means profiting by the services of a group of experts in buying, cooking and the planning of menus, and also the advantages in price and variety of a wholesale market.

This centralized food service is destined, not only for the small families living without maid service, whether in a house or apartment, but also for the professional or business woman living alone, for the artist in the studio, for any, in short, who like simple, well-cooked meals served in their homes.

The system is a simple one. Each course, the number of portions asked for, whether one or more, is served in a tightly covered aluminium dish. These are packed in the order in which they are to be served, soup at the top, dessert at the bottom, each in a receptacle that will keep it hot or cold, as the demand may be, for several hours, and all fitted together pyramid fashion, in one large container which is delivered by automobile—a beautiful lavender automobile it happens to be—at one's door at the hour appointed. With it comes the next day's menu, so that the order may be given at once. For regular patrons, a fifty-cent dinner is served; those who take the service more or less intermittently pay seventy-five cents. This menu contains a generous portion of soup for each person, a choice of meat or some equivalent dish, vegetables, salad and dessert. A more elaborate dinner, costing one dollar, has in addition grapefruit for a first course, and an entrée. The same lavender automobile comes around in the morning and gathers up the containers.

A private house has been remodeled for this centralized food station. In certain rooms, hot foods are cooked and packed in their containers; in another, crisp, cold salads, and in others various processes are carried on.

From the beginning, the plan has been successful and many a busy woman, away from her home all day, has been enabled to serve her family a dainty, well-cooked meal, the cost of which, all things being considered, the saving of a cook's wages or her own time, the elimination of waste, and many others—is but fair and just. While for the woman who lives alone and wearies of restaurant fare and also desires to entertain a friend or two at luncheon or dinner—for luncheons also are served in this same way—this arrangement helps her make a home even in one room.

The Home Dyeing of
Delicate Fabrics

(This is the second of two articles designed to help those who care to do their own dyeing at home, the previous article having appeared on the Household Page of The Christian Science Monitor for Nov. 1.)

"Silk is the easiest of all fabrics to dye," said Miss Amy Mali Hicks, an expert in this field, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The one thing to be remembered first, however, is to use a dye that is made for silk. Commercial dyes are divided into classes, certain ones being prepared for certain fabrics. One must always be careful to use the sort of dye intended for the material to be dyed, silk dye for silks, and cotton dye for cottons."

"The first and principal thing for the amateur or beginner to remember," continued Miss Hicks, "is to follow absolutely the directions given on her package of dyes. If it is said that one special thing should be done, then that must be done. The novice has exactly as good a chance at success as has the experienced worker. If she tries and fails, one thing is quite likely to be the cause of her failure; she is not accustomed to doing things in a careful way and so did not take sufficient pains to succeed."

"Next, the fabric to be dyed must be absolutely clean, for cleanliness is one of the first rules of dyeing. Dye-stuffs have an affinity for grease spots and are given to settling upon them and keeping them in evidence. Also, to avoid spotting, the fabric should be of an equal wetness all over, when immersed in the dye, as it takes the dye more easily when wet. Dry spots usually take a lighter shade than the wet parts. To revert once more to the matter of cleanliness, hot water will not hurt silk, except in the case of white silk, which it is inclined to yellow. I never use any sort of soap powder in washing silk, as they sometimes contain chemicals which injure the fabric, but instead, take a good quality of castile soap which has grown quite hard, grate it, and then dissolve that in hot water. Soap I find to be a much better medium for cleaning than gasoline. Chiffon, georgette, and soft silks respond readily to such treatment."

"Care must be taken to keep the fabric under water every moment that it is in the dye bath; it should never be allowed to bubble up out of the liquid while it is boiling, as such bubbles cause rings or spots. One general rule in dyeing is to have conditions as much the same as possible throughout. While in the dye bath, the fabric should be kept moving about, always under water, by means of glass sticks."

"It is impossible, as I have said, to



The coat dress was never more popular than this autumn

Some Trimmings and
a Coat Frock

put good dye over dirt; therefore, do not expect too much from dyes which promise to clean at the same time that they change the color.

"Dull finished silks are more easily handled than those having a high gloss, I have found. Never iron any silks; when they are ironed, the worst things one could possibly do, for it makes them stiff and hard like boards. Let the silk get almost dry, then go over it with a moderately hot iron. With chiffon, wait until it is absolutely dry; a general rule might be given—the finer the goods, the dryer it should be before ironing."

"From the commercial dyes that the amateur uses, a direct dye is obtained. When one has become an expert, however, she may get excellent effects by overlayering; obtain a beautiful green by dyeing a fabric blue first and then yellow, for example. Some dyes call for the addition of vinegar, others for salt. Those latter are more difficult to handle and should never be used for silk. In any dyeing, the wise worker will always experiment with a sample of the fabric, before putting the whole thing in the dye bath. To get the depth of tone, hold a piece of the wet silk up to the window; it will have about that same shade when dry. It is never wise to dye a garment that is all made up, as tucks, puckers, seams, etc., are likely to 'take' the dye differently."

"A good scheme is to dissolve the package of dye in hot water, stir it well and strain it through a cloth into a bottle. Cork it and set it away for a day or two—it will not keep longer, but will mold and that will result in a spotted fabric. When the dyeing process is completed, shake out the material carefully, never wring it—wringing is disastrous, for it pulls the goods out of shape and may spoil it."

"As for the colors which may be obtained, of course it is impossible to dye a dark fabric light, but a light one may be dyed a darker hue. Colors that tone into yellow will dye brown or red; those that tone into red may be dyed brown or purple. Blue will not take red, but if red is laid over it, a good purple may be obtained; if there is not too much yellow in it, green may be achieved by putting yellow over it."

"Sometimes when one is desirous of dyeing a dark fabric a lighter shade, that may be done by removing the color by means of a discharge and then dyeing it the color wanted; this, however, can be done only at the risk of destroying or partly destroying the fabric. Often, if one does not achieve the desired shade at first, the fabric may be redyed until the color is satisfactory. But, remember, first, last and all the time, it is absolutely essential to follow directions explicitly and to exercise the utmost care in the process."

A Finnan Haddie Dish

Soak the finnan haddie for four or five hours in water, then wipe it dry and broil it over hot coals. Place it upon a hot platter, sprinkle with pepper and pour with a little butter. Then pour ½ cup of hot sweet cream over it, stand it in the oven for two or three minutes, then garnish with parsley and serve.

The Wise Use of
Hand Bags

Throughout the whole gamut of women's garments and their innumerable accessories, there runs, as there has run throughout all time, the insistent call of fashion and of the popularity of the moment. It has become so common for women to wear styles which, though manifestly unbecoming to them, are yet in accord with the season's whim, that this habit is now scarcely noticed. Indeed, for such women as find only the time to select their wardrobes from the ready-made shops, it seems almost impossible to get the suitable things; for these shops deal in just those modes which arbitrary fashion has decreed. A person of the writer's acquaintance recently went into a shop, where she is well known, and said: "I would like so much a little house gown, in soft silk, with chiffon or georgette sleeves. Surely, you haven't forgotten those that I used to enjoy so much. I never see them nowadays. What is the trouble? Don't they exist? I find nothing that, in the slightest degree, resembles that comfortable dress for informal wear at home." At first, the saleswoman looked vaguely troubled and unresponsive; when pressed, she admitted remembering the style of gown referred to, but she could only say that they were no longer made. And the business woman went on her way sorrowing, for she had no time to give to the persuading and directing of some dressmaker in constructing the dress of her dreams.

Some day, of course, these things will right themselves, and it seems quite possible that the time is not far distant; for women are shaking off so many of those fetters which they have long believed were forced upon them. There will sometime come along just the right sort of a utility gown for women—not one that will make its devotees conspicuous upon the street, set aside from their fellows, but one that will be adaptable to different figures and tastes and needs, yet be comfortable, suitable and serviceable. When this happy garment is designed, needless to say there will be no tears shed over the departure for all time of Dame Fashion.

But this article set out to discuss the use of hand bags—those small belongings which are so necessary, yet which come just as much under the sway of the moment's popularity as do clothes themselves.

In the field of hand bags there is room for much improvement and exercise of common sense in selection and in use. One chooses, in the fall, perhaps, a sensible bag of patent leather, smart and good-looking as well as roomy and convenient. Very likely one uses it contentedly throughout the winter, though toward spring one becomes uncomfortably aware that such bags are no longer "the thing." Every one is seen carrying knitting bags in gay colored cretonnes, such as really never found a proper place outside of one's own boudoir. Unless she is a person of firm resolve, this woman will buy, consequently, a vivid knitting bag, with which dangling over her arm she may now feel fashionably equipped for the street. But, alas, only for a few months has she been using this deep, voluminous receptacle in which it needs much fumbling to locate her change purse and her small packages, than all the world comes forth with either dark velvet or silk bags far more suitable for shopping than their predecessors; for, it must be understood, rarely were these bags actually used to carry knitting. Perhaps one buys, then, a dark blue velvet shopping bag, which exactly matches one's street suit; and satisfaction again reigns for a season.

This is an old and familiar story, of course. Anyone who gives the matter any thought remembers the advent of the vanity bag, of the envelope purse, of the gold or silver mesh bag; but the vogue for each one quickly passed. This does not mean that any or all of these bags have entirely disappeared; far from it. One sees them all at times, for each has its use and its proper time for coming forth. The quaint, brightly tinted bead bag looks charming when taken to an afternoon reception or to a concert, perhaps carrying one's tickets, cards and handkerchief; but how inappropriate it becomes when carried for shopping, and how little it will hold! Of course, nothing was ever so sensible for shopping as the substantial leather bag which hangs over one's arm, efficiently meeting every need. When will women learn to be governed by their own good sense in the matter of choosing their hand bags, to be sweetly unconcerned over what others chance to be carrying at the moment?

The Vogue of Veils

Veils of one kind or another have always been favorites with women, because, in addition to their real practicality for keeping one's appearance trim despite frequent gusts of wind, they are usually becoming. This season is particularly kind to the veil.

EVERY BOTTLE
GUARANTEED

It's a distinct aid to any housekeeper who desires to economize, and at the same time have appetizing, nourishing and satisfactory cooking at every meal. That's

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

A Pretty Tunic

There are two articles of woman's apparel that defy changing fashion. One is the scarf, which is universal, and the other is the tunic, which is nearly so. These two have come down from the dawn of history. Again and again fashion has bitterly denounced them, but all to no avail; for they come bobbing up again soon after. The reason is obvious: they are too useful to be discarded. When made of thin material, they soften the lines of the figure, giving an added grace.

The woman artist, who likes a smock to work in, will often like a tunic to dress up in, for the reason given above. One woman made an attractive tunic of blue silk voile, a yard wide and two and three-quarter yards long, which, doubled over, made a garment one and a third yards long, finished. She sewed the edges together for the under arm seam, leaving a slit nine inches long for the arm hole. Then she slit the front width up the middle to the top, and about three inches down the back, for the neck. After making a rolled hem around the bottom and up the two fronts, she trimmed the edge with thin rat-tail, upon which she had strung beads of burnt Sienna, at intervals of two inches. She then stenciled an attractive design in gold, running a border around the edges and using a large medallion for the middle of the back. Pretty frogs were made of the rat-tail, and big beads served for fasteners.

Fashionette
Invisible HAIR NETS

are decidedly the vogue. Slip them over the most elaborate style of hair dressing and you can go bareheaded even for strenuous outdoor sports.

Fashionettes are made of finest human hair in every shade, sterilized and specially processed for invisibility and strength. Self-conforming, cap-shape, and all-over styling, each in a sanitary envelope. Guaranteed. Sold at the best shops.

15c each—two for a quarter
White or grey—25c each

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For charming style originality for marked
individuality, for frocks, blouses and coat
linings this silk is unsurpassed
It is wonderful how easily and readily
PUSSY WILLOW interprets the trend of
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is guaranteed to
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and beauty for two
full seasons wear
The name on the
selvage or the label
in the garment
marks the genuine

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The new silk for
MADISON AVENUE
514 STREET
NEW YORK



BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MARINE INSURANCE
IS NEARER NORMAL

Lower Rates Established by the United States Government Induce Local Underwriters Also to Post a Lower Schedule

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The marine insurance business has taken another step closer to normal marine underwriting. Following the decision of the Treasury Department to cut rates on trans-Atlantic shipments 75 per cent, local underwriters are today posting a new schedule which meets the lowered quotations of the government.

It is not anticipated that rates will decline to a normal pre-war basis for many months to come. Shippers must seek protection from floating mines, and this, with other factors under changed conditions, will tend to make rates stiffer than early 1914, and in previous years.

Below is the new schedule of war risks for the coastwise and trans-ocean trade, with comparisons with the rates in war time, reached either at the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, during the U-S's visit to the American coast in October, two years ago, or at the time of the raid on shipping off Cape Cod by a German submarine last summer. In some individual instances, higher premiums may have been written, but below is given the most general market during the periods of excitement. The table follows:

United States Coastwise	Pres. highest	War
Between Atlantic ports and to Gulf ports	1 1/2%	2%
Between New York and Boston, via Cape Cod Canal	5c	1
U. S. Atlantic and Canadian ports	1/4	2
To and from S. America, Brazil and River Plate	1/4	7
To and from West Indies	1/4	2
Trans-Atlantic:		
Un. Kingdom and French Atlantic ports	1/2	10-12 1/2
Portugal	1/2	8
Spain, Atlantic	1/2	8
Spain, Mediterranean	1/2	10
France, Mediterranean	1	15
Other Mediterranean, not east of Sicily	1	20
African and Far East:		
West Africa	1/4	4
South Africa	1/4	4
Australia, New Zealand, India and Far East:		
Via Pacific	1-10	1 1/2
Via Panama	1/4	2 1/2
Via Good Hope	1/2	5

IMPROVEMENT IN
WESTERN BUSINESS

CHICAGO, Illinois—General business conditions are showing improvement over the last two weeks. A great deal of attention is now being centered on after-war readjustments and business reconstruction. In practically all lines of trade a large demand is anticipated for export goods to cover world requirements. It is pointed out by leading trade authorities that the production of the mills has been cut down to such an extent that the probable forthcoming opening of new channels for distribution will have a marked effect on supply conditions. Producers are sending out the warning to retailers advising them to proceed conservatively in placing their orders during this reconstruction period and to remember that the first cold snap will undoubtedly bring a rush to make up for the lull in retail fields which has obtained during the last few weeks. In the dry goods and general merchandise trade collections continue to be very satisfactory.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PRICE

HONOLULU, Hawaii—All new crop sugars from the Hawaiian Islands will participate in the advanced price of 7.25 cents a pound, according to a decision reached by the Sugar Factors Company. The new price basis will be applied to the 1919 crop, even if it is sent to market before the remainder of the 1918 outturn is shipped, or even should it arrive in New York before the initial shipment of the new Cuban sugar crop. The grinding of the 1919 Hawaiian sugar crop will begin about the middle of November.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £256,000, circulation increased £237,000, bullion increased £493,458, other securities increased £4,631,000, public deposits decreased £1,667,000, other deposits increased £7,256,000, notes reserve increased £296,000, government securities increased £730,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.66 per cent; last week it was 17.07 per cent.

AUTO MAKING MAY CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Makers of automobiles probably will be permitted to resume production of passenger cars after Jan. 1. This intimation is made by the War Industries Board. Manufacturers have been operating on a basis of 50 per cent output and were advised last August to cut their production 100 per cent by Jan. 1.

PULLMAN'S ACTIVITIES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Pullman Company's industrial department has orders of more than \$40,000,000, mostly munitions and cars for export. The annual report is expected to be ready for stockholders at a special meeting, to be held Dec. 11.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Can	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Car & Pdry	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Loco	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Smelting	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Sugar	111	112	111	112
Am Tel & Tel	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Anaconda	70	70 1/2	69	69 1/2
Atchafalpa	96	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Baldwin Loco	84 1/2	84 1/2	82	82
B & O	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Beth Steel	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Beth 8 1/2 pld.	105	105 1/2	105	105
B R T	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Can Pac	166 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Can Leather	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Ches & Ohio	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
C M & St P	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
C R I & P	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
C R I & P 6 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	72	72
Corn Prods	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Crucible Steel	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug.	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cuba Cane pld.	81	81	81	81
D S Sec	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erie	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gen Electric	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Gen Motors	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Gl N Y pld.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Inspr Mer	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int Mer M pld.	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Kennecott	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Max Motor	40 1/2	40 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mex Pet	173 1/2	173 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Midvale	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pacific cts	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N Y Central	82	82 1/2	81	81
N Y N H & H	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
No Pacific	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	68	68 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Penn	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Procter & Gam	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Ray Cons	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rep I & Steel	78	78	77	77
So Pacific	106 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
So Railway	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Studebaker	68 1/2	68 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Texas Cos	191 1/2	192	187 1/2	187 1/2
Union Pac	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
U S Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U S Steel pld	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Utah Copper	86	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Western Pac	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Western Pac pld	62	62	61	61
Western Union	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Willis-Over	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Total sales, 615,800 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99.90	99.96	99.86
Lib 4 1/2	96.50	96.50	96.50
Lib 5 1/2	96.20	96.20	96.10
Lib 6 1/2	95.80	95.80	95.80
Lib 7 1/2	95.90	95.98	95.70

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of London 6s	102	102	102
City of Lyons 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Marseilles 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Paris 6s	99	99 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1919	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1920	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Am Tel	105 1/2	2
A A Chem com x-rts	103	1 1/2
Acta Explos	450 1/2	1 1/2
Am Zinc	133 1/2	1 1/2
Am Zinc pld	48 1/2	1 1/2
Arizona Com	15 1/2	1 1/2
A. G. & W. I.	111 1/2	1 1/2
Booth Fish	22 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Elev	75 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Me	34	1 1/2
Butte & Sup	22 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Ariz	68 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Hecla	460	1 1/2
Copper Range	48 1/2	1 1/2
Davis Daly	5 1/2	1 1/2
East Butte	11 1/2	1 1/2
Fairbanks	60	1 1/2
Granby	82	1 1/2
Greene-Can	54 1/2	1 1/2
I Creek com	50 1/2	1 1/2
Isle Royale	26	1 1/2
Lake	6	1 1/2
Mass Elec pld	13 1/2	1 1/2
May-Old Colony	3 1/2	1 1/2
Miami	27 1/2	1 1/2
Mohawk	58 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	38 1/2	1 1/2
North Butte	13 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion	41 1/2	1 1/2
Oscoda	56 1/2	1 1/2
Penn Creek	15 1/2	1 1/2
Shannon	3 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co.	128 1/2	1 1/2
United Fruit	145 1/2	1 1/2
United Shoe	45 1/2	1 1/2
U S Smelting	48 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Cons	9 1/2	1 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Thursday's Market	Bid	Asked
Stocks—		
A B C Metal	40c	43c
Acta Explos	6 1/2	6 1/2
Barnett O & G	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont	48c	49c
Boston & P	48c	49c
Caledonia	40c	40c
Calumet & Jer	35c	40c
Canada Cop	2 1/2	2 1/2
Cash Boy	6 1/2	7
Chas. Mer	145	150
Cons Arizona	11 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
Crittiss	19	22
Emerald	2 1/2	2 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Glencore	3 1/2	3 1/2
Greenfield Cons	21	22
Green Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2
Houston Oil	74 1/2	76
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome Verde	2	2
Junbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6 1/2
Lake Torp Cop	2 1/2	3
Magna Cop	33	34
Marsh	2	3
McKin Dar	45c	48c
Merritt	23 1/2	23 1/2
Midwest Oil	106	109
Midwest Refining	125 1/2	137
Okla P & R	9 1/2	9 1/2
Okmulgee	2	2 1/2
Pac-Tungsten	7	1 1/2
Pearless	15	17
Russian 6 1/2	70 1/2	72
Russian 6 1/2	72	75
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Squoyah Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sinclair Gut	22	22 1/2
Standard Motor	8 1/2	8 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	13	14
Texas	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Motors	54 1/2	54 1/2
Un Verde Ext	58	59
U S Steam	54	55
Victoria	24	24
Wright-Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

PRICES IRREGULAR
IN QUIET MARKET

The downward movement in the securities markets received a temporary check yesterday. Trading on the New York exchange became quiet, however, and in the afternoon price movements were irregular, indicating some uncertainty as to the future trend of the market. Net changes at the close showed both losses and gains. Mexican Petroleum closed at 16 1/2, a net loss of 1/4. Texas Company also was a weak feature. Studebaker, Baldwin and Bethlehem Steel each lost more than a point during the session. Reports of further cancellation of war contracts, and indications of continued credit restrictions served to depress prices in the late trading.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Already formulated plans for reconstruction in Northern France allow for 6,000,000 tons of American steel.

It is stated authoritatively that the Railroad Administration plans no reduction in wages of railroad employees under peace conditions, and no material lowering of freight and passenger rates.

The Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago has purchased in conjunction with Halsey, Stuart & Co., \$9,850,000 Kansas City Terminal Railway Company, 5-year 6 per cent bonds, which will be offered for sale in the near future.

Great Britain has lent to her allies in the war more than \$1,465,000,000 (\$7,325,000,000) and to dominions \$218,000,000 (\$1,090,000,000). Great Britain's debts abroad are not expected to exceed \$1,000,000,000 (\$5,000,000,000). Chancellor Bonar Law says that if labor and capital worked well together the country could easily bear this.

Steel company officials say if price control were abandoned and price of steel decreased, those who had stocked up with raw and semi-finished materials at a fixed price could not compete with those who could go into the market with lower prices prevailing. On the other hand, if prices should increase, manufacturers with stocks on hand would have an advantage. Government supervision and price control will prevent any such conditions and stabilize the industry until it is on a peace basis.

A comprehensive revision upward of commission rates charged by brokers on the New York Stock Exchange has been recommended to the exchange's board of governors by a special committee headed by Bayard & Dominick, which has studied the question for several months. The proposed rates, designed to meet the higher cost of brokerage operations, are to be in the nature of a sliding scale based on the market value of stock bought or sold, instead of the present 1/4 per cent commission. It is planned also to readjust the commission charged between brokers and out-of-town firms who have no representatives on the exchange floor. It is announced that a decision on the proposed change will be made Nov. 26.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—A. Gibbon; U. S. Chicago—Harry Gans; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManis; of R. P. Smith & Sons Co., Tour. Grand Rapids, Mich.—G. R. Dickenson; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. Vasquez, of Rulobla & Co., 207 Essex St., Rm. 420. Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel, of Vogel Bros.; Lenox. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode, of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox. Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes, of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New Britain, Conn.—W. L. Arpin; U. S. New Britain, Conn.—Charles Moss; U. S. New Haven, Conn.—A. J. Dunn, of Butler & Tyler; Essex.

New York City—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St. New York—E. A. Heard, of C. B. Rouss, Inc.; Essex. New York—T. J. Murphy, of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. Omaha, Nebraska—C. S. Hayward, of American Hand Sewing Shoe Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris, of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St. Philadelphia—Harry Bell, of Bell, Wait & Co.; Lenox. Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. L. Epstein, of Frank & Seder; Essex. Pittsburgh—A. M. Bibro, of Frank & Seder; Essex. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow, of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle, of Tuttle Shoe Co.; Essex. Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman, of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS
Anville, Pa.—D. R. Kreider, of Kreider Shoe Co.; U. S. Camden, N. J.—A. L. Dudley; U. S. The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	26.25	26.80	26.25	26.85
Jan.	25.75	26.15	25.35	26.15
March	25.40	25.87	25.25	25.86
May	25.45	25.70	25.05	25.77
July	25.35	25.45	25.00	25.28
Aug.	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.35
Spot 28.35, up to 60 points.				

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	25.00	25.90	25.00	25.80
Jan.	24.50	25.60	24.50	25.60
March	24.60	25.30	24.60	25.25
May	24.97	25.30	24.85	25.30

HOTELS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER, CLASSIFIED

SOUTHERN

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA

The schedule of sports and pastimes at this famous resort begin with the opening of the Carolina Hotel on Nov. 10th.

Formally Nov. 10th

GOLF on the most wonderful courses. TRAP SHOOTING. RIDING. DRIVING. MOTORING. TENNIS. Delightful weather for November and December—like late Fall in New England.

For information address:
General Office,
Pinehurst, N. C., or
LEONARD TUTT
282 Congress St., Boston

Pine Forest Inn
AND COTTAGES

ALWAYS GOLF WEATHER
Summerville, S. C. Open Dec. 1
Superb 18-hole Golf Course. Tennis and good roads for Motoring. Riding and Driving. Library connected with hotel. Thru sleeping car service. Booklet on application. F. W. Wagner & Co., Props., 100 N. 10th St., SENA, Ala.

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS
DE LAND, FLORIDA.

In the Florida pines. Balmey climate. Modern hotel. 18-hole golf course. Horse riding, tennis, tennis, riding, motoring. The beautiful South Atlantic. Open January 1st
Theo. C. Brooks, Mgr.

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

CALIFORNIA

Hotel HOLLYWOOD
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR
An all-the-year round hotel of the highest class. American Plan \$4.00 per day and upwards.

Set in beautiful surroundings, mountain scenery and ocean breezes. (Midway between Los Angeles and the Sea.) Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY to Santa Barbara and the north.

CHAS. A. COOKE, Lessee and Manager.

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SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Under new management
A beautiful homelike hotel situated in the foothills overlooking the San Gabriel Valley. 20 minutes from Los Angeles. 10 minutes from Pasadena. (Motor route Pacific Electric Cars.) Excellent table. Every modern comfort. An attractive home for tourists who are motoring over Southern California. For charges and information address HARRIS M. SHARP, Los Terrados Hotel, South Pasadena, California.

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Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure. Located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.50 upward.
Breakfast 60c, Lunch 60c, Dinner \$1.00
Sundays: Breakfasts 75c, Dinner \$1.25
Further particulars at any office. TROTTER, COOK & SON, our special representatives.

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EDDY AT JONES STREETS
Rates very moderate. Free garage. Home cooking.

MR. BERT TOWNSEND, Manager.

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UNION SQUARE & CITY CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO

All Suite Rooms: All Private Baths
\$1.50 and \$2.00
Splendid Meals

LEO LEBENBAUM, Mgr.

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Rates very moderate. Free garage. Home cooking.

MR. BERT TOWNSEND, Manager.

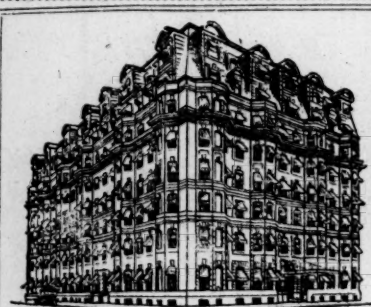
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\$1.50 and \$2.00
Splendid Meals

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HOTEL SOMERTON
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200 Rooms. Quiet and reduced. Center of theatre and shopping district.
Rooms \$1.00 per day and up.
Rooms with private bath \$1.50 per day and up. Monthly rates.
Management W. B. KELLOGG.

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Hotel Hemenway
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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1911

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TARIFF
Single Room with Bath, \$3 per day and upwards
Double Room with Bath, \$5 per day and upwards

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Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radiate from Boston. Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

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American Plan

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Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

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REFINED EXCLUSIVE
Rates \$2 and upwards
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Quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.

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Opposite Y. M. C. A. and Conservatory.
Home cooking and moderate prices. Table d'hôte lunches at noon. Special dinner at night. Table d'hôte dinner Sunday. Strictly high class service. Music every evening and Sunday noon.

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A genteel, moderate priced hotel; near churches; catering especially to those desiring quiet, harmonious environment.

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European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

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Rates \$2 and upwards
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Every bedroom has a private bath.
Rooms at \$2.00 per day and up.
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Every modern convenience.
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In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping section.
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NEW YORK

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WE extend to our many friends our sincere appreciation of the patronage which has made necessary a still further expansion, increasing our capacity to
1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

Geo. H. Newton
Manager
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For guests of Distinguished
With
Tariff in moderation

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Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

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One block from the Grand Central Terminal.
Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.
Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

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Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves. 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.
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Advantages
Close to amusement and shopping center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
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European plan. Every room an outside room. \$2.00 up. On Empire Tours. Road guide free. C. A. MINOR, Managing Director

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Hotel Atlantic
—In Chicago
450 Rooms, \$1.50 Up

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Colorado Springs' Newest Hotel
FACING ON ACACIA PARK
THOROUGHLY MODERN, EUROPEAN PLAN. EXCELLENT CAFE, MODERATE PRICES.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
Colorado Springs has an unexcelled all year climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.
Motoring, Golf and other outdoor sports are enjoyed all the year.
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NEW YORK

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Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotel, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
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A service of courtesy. Cuisine unexcelled. MODERATE RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN
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Exceptional food service
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Express freight service. Automobiles carried.
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Furnished apartment, six rooms; at Reservoir Station. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Brookline 2004.

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Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
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Long distance a specialty; return loads between New York and Boston always wanted. 1170 R. E. 11012ST, 134 Harvard Ave., Allston. Tel. Office Brighton 1302. Home B. Line 6157 W.

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SUNSHINE, FRAGRANT MEMORIES
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DESIRABLE one and two-room apartments; also parlor and second floor apartments. 48 W. 53th St. Phone 2414 Bryant.

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HARRY J. SKINNER

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Corsets, Underwear, Negligee,
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Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

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STORESLOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT
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Flower and Ribbon Novelties at the
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For Women

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Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

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HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS. Ask for Prices.

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EDUCATIONAL

RELIGIOUS ISSUE IN
SCOTTISH SCHOOLS

Acute Controversy Arises in
Which the Two Great Presby-
terian Churches Ask That In-
struction Be Made Obligatory

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—An acute controversy in regard to religious instruction in schools is threatened over the Scottish Education Bill, and on the manner in which the situation is dealt with by the Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Munro) will largely depend the passing of the measure into law. In this connection it is well first to study the seventeenth clause, which permits any "voluntary" school (Roman Catholic or Episcopalian) to be transferred to the local education authority and to be held, maintained, and managed as a public school by that authority upon the following conditions: (1) the existing staff of teachers to be taken over and placed upon the same scale of salaries as teachers of corresponding qualifications in other schools; (2) any new teachers, appointed by the local education authorities, to be approved as regards their religious belief and character by the former managers of the school or by any body or person appointed by such managers; (3) the time set apart for religious instruction or observance to be according to the use and wont of the school, and the supervisor of religious instruction appointed by the local education authority to be approved as regards religious belief and character in the same way the teachers are approved. Thus the voluntary schools, transferred in this way to the local education authority, will not only obtain a state grant as before, but will also begin to share in the money assigned to educational uses from the local rates. They will fully enter the public system. On the other hand, voluntary schools which are not so transferred within two years of the passing of the act will cease to have any state aid, and so come to depend wholly on voluntary subscriptions.

At first sight it might seem as if opposition to the bill on religious grounds would chiefly center round this clause. But that is not so. The two great Presbyterian churches of Scotland are willing to agree to this innovation, if the bill provides that religious instruction shall be obligatory in all public schools. No one doubts that according to use and wont almost all Scottish children do receive such teaching. Thus, in the course of debate in Grand Committee, Mr. Gulland said that the number of scholars who had taken advantage of the conscience clause (permitting exemption from religious instruction) was almost negligible. His recollection was that in Edinburgh only 50 or 100 out of 30,000 children had been exempted, and in Glasgow today not more than 100 out of 100,000 scholars came under the clause. The Presbyterian churches, however, taking into consideration the vast changes in educational machinery which this bill introduces, intend, so far as they can, to make the future secure; and even more than that, perhaps, they want complete and logical equality of treatment for all religious denominations.

As a result the controversy centers about the seventh clause, transferring the powers and duties of the vast number of petty school boards (as well as of the secondary education committees and city school boards) to the new education authorities, which have a much wider area of control marked out by the county boundaries. These powers and duties are precisely such as were given under previous acts, and therefore no change is made in regard to the conditions of religious instruction. Accordingly, when the seventh clause came up for discussion in Grand Committee, an amendment was moved by Mr. Whyte and supported by Mr. Macleod (both avowedly acting in concert with the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church), which was framed as follows:

"It shall be the duty of every education authority to provide that in all public schools, primary, intermediate, and secondary, religious instruction shall form part of the curriculum, and every education authority, subject to the conscience clause in the 1872 Scotland Bill, Section 63, shall decide as to the place in the time-table to be given and as to the length of time to be devoted to such religious instruction, and shall have power to appoint a subcommittee or subcommittees to whom shall be assigned the oversight of such religious instruction."

Subsequent parliamentary speeches showed that there was a deep division of opinion between members of the committee in regard to this amendment. Though the Secretary for Scotland declared that he realized the seriousness of the topics raised, yet in the light of subsequent events, it is doubtful whether he had grasped the determination and earnestness of the Presbyterian bodies. He went on to say that the effect of the amendment would be that a system which had hitherto been discretionary would become mandatory. Before such a change could be made, the onus was upon the proposers of it to adduce arguments to show that it was required and desired. On the other hand, if it could have been made with good will all round, he might have been tempted to adopt a different attitude, but as the committee were acutely divided on the subject he thought they would be ill-advised to introduce a change so sweeping on the strength of the arguments put forward. As to the voluntary schools, he pointed out that the managers had the same right as the managers of the public schools to direct the

amount and character of the religious instruction to be given. There was no analogy between the proposals of Clause 17 and the amendment. When they were dealing with transferred schools it would be unreasonable that they should be put in a position in which the education authority could prescribe any sort of religious instruction which they thought right. It was reasonable that the Catholic (Roman Catholic) schools should have protection such as was afforded under Clause 17. He desired to avoid acute religious controversy and the difficulties which the department would have to face in administering the clause if this amendment were included. Unlike some members of the committee, he had the greatest respect for the ecclesiastical opinion which was behind the amendment, and had he thought it consistent with his duty he would have been willing to give effect to it, but as he did not think it would be consistent with his duty he advised the committee not to accept the amendment.

The division was then taken, and the amendment was defeated by 21 votes to 14. There were voted for the amendment—Mr. Boland, Sir H. Craik, Mr. Dalrymple, Colonel Gilmour, Mr. Gulland, Sir R. L. Harmsworth, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Murray Macdonald, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Millar, Mr. Scanlon, Colonel Stirling, Mr. Watson, and Mr. A. F. Whyte, 14; against—the Lord Advocate, Sir J. Ainsworth, Mr. Acland Allen, Sir W. P. Beale, Mr. Annan Bryce, Mr. Currie, Colonel Greig, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Hogge, Sir J. McCallum, Major McKinnon, Mr. Macpherson, the Solicitor-General, the Secretary for Scotland, Sir E. Parrott, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Pringle, Mr. MacCallum Scott, Mr. Shaw and Mr. McKinnon Wood, 21.

Thereupon the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church determined to convince recalcitrant politicians that the rejected amendment had been framed in grim earnest. Before them lay the whole parliamentary recess. A special committee representing both churches met in the latter part of August and unanimously resolved to communicate with presbyteries and kirk-sessions, requesting them to solicit the support of their respective members of Parliament to an amendment (to be moved on the report stage) introducing a clause securing religious instruction in all public schools—primary, intermediate, and secondary.

A meeting of the presbytery of Edinburgh was held that day, or the day following, and within a week the presbytery of Glasgow also met. The resolutions carried appear to have been very similar if not identical, and doubtless corresponding motions will be put before other presbyteries. The Glasgow resolution, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Smith and carried unanimously, reads as follows:

"The presbytery, while expressing disappointment that the amendment to Clause 7 of the Education (Scotland) Bill, 1918, to secure the provision of religious instruction in primary, intermediate, and secondary schools, was not adopted by the Scottish Grand Committee, reaffirms its conviction that religious instruction should be given a place, safeguarded by statute, in the daily curriculum of these schools, and urges ministers, office-bearers, and members of congregations within their bounds to influence members of Parliament to vote on the report stage of the bill for the insertion of words in Clause 7 whereby it will be secured that religious instruction shall be included in any scheme of education to be prepared and submitted by the education authority for the approval of the department; requests every minister to preach a sermon on the vital importance of day school religious teaching on or before Oct. 6; and instructs the clerk to send copies of the resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary for Scotland, the Lord Advocate, and members of Parliament of the constituencies within the bounds of the presbytery."

In moving the resolution at Edinburgh, also unanimously carried, the very Rev. Dr. Paul said in part that the Secretary for Scotland himself had been regarded as looking with favor upon the amendment, but Mr. Munro had seen reason to change his mind before the matter came up in the Grand Committee, and had voted against it. So that it was necessary for them that they should make use of the short time that still remained to them in order to set religious instruction in the bill on a more stable, certain foundation. It was desirable that in a matter of such prime importance all influence that could be brought to bear upon members of Parliament should be made use of, and that the opinion of Scotland should be made known to those who had charge of the bill and those who would vote upon it. While Episcopalian and Roman Catholic schools would have abundant opportunity for religious instruction secured to them, Presbyterians might possibly have no opportunity for such instruction. As the act of 1872 had ruled in Scotland for about 45 years this bill might continue as long or even longer. The people of Scotland valued religious instruction in the schools as much as ever they did, and care must be taken that it was not through negligence on the part of the churches in Scotland that that great privilege and boon was lost to them.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SERBIANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
BERKELEY, Cal.—For the benefit of students from Serbia the University of California has set aside two scholarships of \$200 each for the purpose of training men to assist in the rehabilitation of Serbia. Similar action has been taken at other colleges in the United States. These scholarships were instituted at the recommendation of Stockton Axson, national secretary of the American Red Cross,

AMERICA'S KHAKI
UNIVERSITY PLANS

Institution Expects to Be Largest
in the World—Will Fit Sol-
diers Overseas for Broader
Duties Back Home After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The largest university in the world is now ready to instruct the American troops abroad, during the period of demobilization, so that these soldiers may not return a burden to society because of lack of education. The new institution, directed by John Erskine, professor of English at Columbia University and chairman of the Army Educational Commission of the Y. M. C. A., expects to have some million students, for which will be provided several thousand administrative teachers and about 4,000,000 textbooks. Professor Erskine, who is now in his own right, said that the university will welcome every American soldier from the illiterate boy in the elementary school to the man who has left his studies to enter the war. The actual operation of the extension school and the financing of the project is in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. and the American Library Association is providing the reference books. The other five associations which constitute the United War Work Organization are operating with the universities of Great Britain and France in the organization of the overseas American university.

Plans for these courses were formulated last January when Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University, made a survey of the educational needs of our men in France at the invitation of the Y. M. C. A. He sent in a formal report in February and returned to the United States in April at which time Professor Erskine asked him to undertake the work. Since then he has been at the head of the scheme, his particular work dealing with college and university and graduate studies for soldiers.

The purpose of the course is to fit the soldier to resume his duties as a civilian with the least possible loss to himself and to the community. The number of men who will enroll in the various courses will depend upon their home duties. Scarcity of farmers, engineers, blacksmiths or doctors will be supplied from the soldiers' ranks. Training schools for trades and professional schools will be open for the soldiers when the need is made known to the directors in France. Those especially fitted for certain lines of work will be encouraged to pursue it in these schools, and will be taught by teachers best adapted to the work. Pedagogy will be offered to those especially fitted to teach.

Special emphasis will be laid upon the courses for illiterates. Those who have never completed the elementary school will continue their studies where they left them. Many boys of high school age will be ready for college when they return to the United States.

The army huts will be turned into improvised schools where instruction will be given from six to eight hours a day; discipline will be enforced by the army. A school of various departments will be established to meet the requirements of 500 men or more in any community, and where huts do not suffice buildings will be erected for the purpose. Catalogues designating the courses open to American soldiers and the numbers that can be accommodated in each department will be sent by British and French universities and technical schools. Extension courses will be provided for men in remote districts. The American Library Association will open libraries where the need for them is the greatest. Through the mail order and sales department managed by the Y. M. C. A. it has been estimated that during July and August 2,726,870 books and periodicals were distributed by the bureau. Great variety of subject matter has been shown in the demands made upon the librarians.

Plans for the new university are now being worked out carefully and will probably be completed before Christmas. "It can now be stated definitely," said Professor Erskine, "that during demobilization industrial and vocational courses will be offered to 30, or 40 per cent of the army. Admission to the university will depend largely upon academic qualifications and a satisfactory record in the army."

According to the plans now formulated intensive training in geography, French, civics, elementary English, mathematics, applied art and trade, commercial instruction, lectures and correspondence courses will be given. It is estimated that over 20,000 soldiers are now receiving instruction in English, and more than 200,000 soldiers are being taught French.

"So great has been the progress in some of the large camps," Professor Erskine said, "that when we were able to send a theatrical company recruited from the members of the Comédie Française and the Odéon, the soldier audiences appreciated deeply the opportunity to witness presentations of classical French comedies."

In his recent investigations of the department of lectures Professor Erskine has found that the men are now demanding a higher quality of lecture than they were satisfied with several months ago. They now are seeking to know more about the war, about the country in which they are fighting, about the history and ideals of the Allies and about the future of their own country. They are becoming more critical and searching in their standards of lectureship, and

are no longer pleased with a talk which is merely entertaining or inspirational in merely the unfortunate sense of the word.

Professor Erskine asserts that the administrative department of the "Khaki University" is of the highest standing and efficiency. Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of high schools in Cleveland, O., is a member of the Army Educational Commission, in charge of the field staff and organization of general education below college grades. Prof. Peter A. Appleboom of the University of Kansas, assistant to Professor Spaulding, heads the French department. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is in charge of vocational, commercial and higher technical education. Prof. Algernon C. Coleman, of the University of Chicago, is executive secretary of the commission. Harry Houson of the New Haven public school system has been engaged as penmanship expert.

Prof. George D. Strayer of Teachers College and president of the National Education Association is home director and is assisting Professor Erskine to recruit teachers in New York City. James Sullivan, director of Archives and History in the University of New York, is associate home director. Franklin S. Hoyt, director of the education department of Houghton, Mifflin Company, has charge of purchasing all books for the university. James F. Mason has been doing this work in Paris for the past nine months.

Professor Erskine states the two immediate needs as books and supervising teachers. Three million books are needed at this time; a correspondence course to begin Jan. 1 will supplement the work until the books are supplied. Engineering and agriculture are the most popular subjects. Books on history and literature are also much in demand.

The instruction will be carried on in the same democratic way in which it is conducted in the United States. No distinction of class or creed will be permitted. Every one in the United War Work campaign has pledged himself to this end.

CHANGING AN OLD
CULT WORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

German words have outstayed their welcome in our language. Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic are agreed on that. There is no room for them nor for the miasma of will-power and aggressiveness which clings around them, so bag and baggage they must go. Once that is settled, there follows all the fun of choosing good home-grown words to fill their places.

No German word has been made so free of our language as "kindergarten," and there are people who plead eloquently with us to let it stay. Proebel, some of them say, lived before the days of kindergarten, others, giving "kultur" a longer career, say his teaching was directly opposed to it. Waiving however, for the moment, the value of the Froebel system, every one knows that neither our kindergartens nor those in Germany are any longer based exclusively on that system; they have both diverged from it and the divergence has been in opposite directions, so why should we use the same name for two things so totally different in conception and purpose as our babies' schools and the ones in Germany?

No "kindergarten" is deposited and nominations for its successor are now in order. The Board of Education for Ossining, N. Y., have been quick to banish the offending word, but it seems a pity they were quite so quick to choose "primary circle" to take its place. Happily their choice has not passed unchallenged. America is sure to find a better name than that.

On the other side of the Atlantic, England seems to be well satisfied with her "nursery" schools, the name she has chosen to take the place of "infant" schools and "kindergartens."

Mr. Fisher, who has just successfully piloted a new education bill through those intricate mazes of the House of Commons whereby a measure starts out as a bill and ends as a law, told a meeting of teachers the other day that he felt sure no part of the new regulations would be so popular as the clauses which provide for nursery schools.

Nursery school is a comforting, common-sense name. The mothers are sure to like it, and it is a happy omen that the day of the theorist and faddist is over. If Mr. Fisher and the host of local authorities who are to put the bill into effect follow the best traditions of really good nurseries and make simplicity the keynote of their new schools, they will be the finest thing in the world for English boys and girls.

Every one—even the theorist—agrees that in an ideal state of society there would be no schools for children under six. A mother should always be able to train her own children better than anyone else can, and only the fact that some mothers were not trained themselves and so many more have to be out all day at work, makes infant schools of any sort desirable. This premise granted, it follows quite naturally that, since nursery schools are a makeshift, they can't do better than adopt the best home ways.

is true there are mothers who go about in just the opposite way, but their methods are not so successful. There's the "faddist" mother, who keeps a diary of all that her child says and does. She trains him by the newest and most approved methods, and is always looking out for a short cut to turn him into a genius. She is ready to do anything for her child except set him a good example, which is really, when you come to think of it, quite the simplest way to teach such things as punctuality, regularity and neatness.

The biography of any great man shows how much he owed to his mother—not to her assiduous application of some one else's theories—but to her own character, her splendid sanity, wisdom and love.

All of this goes to show that our nursery schools can be made to yield most excellent results by using the very simplest methods, and that the character of the teacher is of more importance than her training in pedagogy.

It is a curious fact that more theories are devised for the benefit of children before they reach the tender age of six than during the whole of the rest of their school and college career. The chubby-faced child of three is a tempting subject for the educational specialist, who is often only too ready to "rush in," and the worst of it is that the results of his labors, however excellent they appear at the moment, cannot be properly tested until some years have elapsed, and by then so many new factors have come into the child's life it is difficult to test them at all.

Merely to glance over a book on the more advanced kinds of kindergarten training makes you supremely grateful for your own nursery days if you were fortunate enough to have any. So far, though, we have only praised the mother, and a mother can't by any means claim all the credit of the nursery. There is the nurse. The English nurse has never received one millionth part of the praise due to her. Since the war began the public schools, the boy scouts and every other English institution have received due credit for helping to turn out the Englishman with his dogged pluck and staying power, but what of the nurse, the earliest institution of them all? It was nurse who ruled us with a firm hand, nurse who wouldn't let us eat with our mouth full, nurse who taught us a simple code of honor. Nurse, we all respected, loved and obeyed her.

Where does the English nurse come from? From the country villages generally. Sometimes she is the gardener's daughter, sometimes the niece of Polly Bull who keeps the village shop. It doesn't much matter where she comes from; one thing is certain, her own father and mother must have taught her the obedience and respect she afterward demands of us. Many an Englishman inhabiting the far corners of the Empire writes a letter every Christmas to "nurse," and just as soon as he crosses the seas again he will go and see her in the tiny cottage with its garden border of pinks and pansies, and she will beam with pride and call him "Master Jack."

Undoubtedly, the German name and the multiplicity of methods connected with it have thrown dust in our eyes and made us imagine that the teaching of children aged from three to six was a mysterious rite instead of a straightforward, common-sense affair, sacred indeed because it helps to build character, but easy to understand and part and parcel of the good old Anglo-Saxon's ideals of obedience to the right and charity to your neighbor.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—During the past year and more, Dr. Parkin, who is the organizing secretary of the Rhodes Trust, has been visiting the universities and colleges of the United States. He has now given to The Times some results of his observation during that tour. It would be difficult, Dr. Parkin remarks, to appraise the relative influence of university, press, and pulpit, in forming the public opinion which finally justified the President in bringing the country into the war, but he is convinced that that of the university was not least. Pointing out how jealously American universities guard their independence, and how closely they come into touch with the life of the people, he dwells upon the special reasons which in this case deepened their sense of responsibility. "In every university," he writes, "the prominent men who had lived and studied in Germany. Many had been deeply influenced by the great German teachers of the last generation. During the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century the possession of a German Ph.D. degree was a most useful qualification for academic promotion."

"There was therefore not a college or university of any importance in America to which the war did not bring much searching of soul. Young America in the class rooms and uninformed America outside waited for the judgment of those who knew. Among these last there was much perplexity. Recollections of kindly German homes and friendly German fellow students acted as stout buffers against the first reports of German barbarism. That the barbarism—even if true—was deliberate and under official direction seemed next belief. On the whole, initial predisposition was, I think, in favor of Germany. Inherited sympathy for France was more than balanced by deep suspicion of Russian autocracy and partial suspicion of British motives. German propaganda was everywhere prepared and actively at work; the voice of the Entente was only heard at a distance and through confusing media. The Kaiser himself had taken special pains

to cultivate the good will of exchange professors and other representatives of American universities.

"President Wilson made an early request that a strict neutrality in word and deed should be observed, and this was loyally accepted by the universities as a command. But thought could not be repressed though its expression was held in check. Every university became a center of inquiry and keen discussion. Princeton sent a special deputation to Belgium to learn the truth at first hand. Other institutions used parallel means to the same end. German war literature, not taken seriously before, was explored with care, and the extraordinary correspondence between German theory and German truthfulness in the conduct of war was established. The blue, white, and yellow books in which each nation stated its case were studied and compared by men trained to critical investigation. Long before the popular mind or that of the politician was made up, the university mind as a whole had come to a decision as to the fundamental questions of right and wrong as well as those of fact. Germany had been convicted by open trial in the house of those who had many reasons to be her friends and those who, as teachers of ethics, law, history and citizenship, were bound to make their verdict known."

A council representing most of the modern universities in England was formally constituted last April to consider academic courses of social study. Sir William Ashley is its chairman. A report published by P. S. King & Co. has now been issued, in which an account is given of the growth at various university centers of the system of study and training for social work in the case of adult students prepared to give their whole time to the subject. Already there are courses extending at least over a year at the University of London, and in the social study schools connected officially or unofficially with the universities of Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds and Liverpool. The subjects normally taught are:

(a) An historical account of the origin of existing social and economic conditions, with particular stress on the more recent stages of their evolution.
(b) A description of present-day social and economic life.
(c) The analysis of economic facts, together with an introduction to methods of investigation.
(d) The discussion of the basis and methods of social administration, including industrial law, the functions and organs of local government, and the working of voluntary agencies.
(e) A philosophical statement and examination of social principles, aims and ideals.

In addition to the course of study, a very important branch of the training consists in visits of observation, designed to give the students a knowledge of the methods of municipal government and welfare work of various kinds, and also of practical work. Great stress is laid upon the importance of the students understanding the way in which various social agencies act upon one another. With regard to lectures and class work, the council deprecates any standardization of syllabuses, and emphasize the fact that the education aimed at is general rather than special. They point out that the variety of possible openings is so great as to render specialization an impossibility.

Under a minute of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland provision is made for the improvement of teachers' salaries. For the purpose a sum of £400,000 is to be set aside in the year ending March 31, 1919. In order to be eligible for participation in the grant, teachers must hold or be deemed to hold a certificate of competency in terms of the superannuation scheme for teachers. A further sum of £6000 is to be set aside for the purpose of making payments in supplement of the retiring allowances of teachers formerly employed in schools in Scotland.

Miss Rita Oldham, president of the Association of Head Mistresses, puts forward a proposal that may help to do away with strikes of teachers. In her opinion boards of salaries should be established in every area and should consist of representatives of (1) the teachers, (2) the local authority, (3) the Board of Education, with power to co-opt other persons of weight and impartiality. Such boards would have an additional use. Coordination of salary scales will be imperative when the Superannuation Bill, outlined in Mr. Fisher's memorandum, becomes an Act of Parliament, and if boards of salaries are constituted now they will, in the opinion of Miss Oldham, furnish the information and the machinery necessary for coordination and for the frequent revision of salary scales which will be rendered necessary by the changing conditions of the next few years.

BRITISH-AMERICAN
BONDS OF CULTURE

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the British Academy for the purpose of commemorating the Raleigh Tercentenary the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The British Academy desires to affirm its wish for cooperation with American scholars in the advancement of intellectual culture. The alliance between the great English-speaking peoples, which has been fruitful in war, should have its victories no less renowned in peace. It is the hope of the Academy that scholars on both sides of the Atlantic will in future increasingly collaborate in the organization of research, in the cultivation of intelligent citizenship, and in the promotion of intellectual progress."

LONDON PLAN FOR
COMMERCE DEGREE

Compulsory Draft Scheme Pro-
vides for Preliminary Test and
Also a "Final" Examination
—Outline of Proposed Course

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Following close upon Mr. Balfour's speech at the Guildhall, and the memorandum issued by the London University, comes the proposed draft scheme for a commerce degree. It will be observed that there is to be a preliminary test, called the "intermediate," as well as the "final" examination. The subjects in the former examination correspond closely to the outline furnished in the memorandum: "A preliminary stage common to all (candidates), including elementary economics, geography and accounting, together with a thorough knowledge of a modern commercial language, with the addition of certain optional subjects such as a science (one of the natural sciences) or mathematics or history."

On this broad basis candidates will be able to pursue their studies with advantage in the compulsory subjects of the "final" marked A, and in one of the groups under B. It is considered that these groups will offer reasonable alternatives to those interested in the various main aspects of commerce. The final examination may be taken in two parts, the compulsory subjects forming one part, taken not less than one year after the intermediate, and the optional group forming the second part.

INTERMEDIATE

A. Compulsory subjects:
1. Elements of economics, as in Inter. B. Sc. (Econ.), one paper.
2. Banking, currency, trade and finance, as in Inter. B. Sc. (Econ.), one paper.
3. Geography, as in Inter. B. Sc. (Econ.), but with special attention to the distribution of industries and the geography of products and communications, two papers.
4. Accounting as applied to traders and trading companies, one paper.
5. An approved modern foreign language, two papers, and viva voce.
B. One of the following options:
1. A second approved modern/foreign language, one paper and viva voce.
2. An approved science, two papers.
3. Mathematics, pure and applied, two papers.
4. History—
(a) History of English industry and commerce, two papers.
(b) General history of the Nineteenth Century, two papers.
The subjects to be divided into two groups—
(1) Economics, geography, and one language.
(2) Banking, accounting and the optional subject.

Candidates failing in one group only to be allowed to present themselves in that group only at the following examination:

FINAL

A. Compulsory:
1. The present organization of industry, banking and trade, two papers.
2. Modern economic development of the Empire and the more important foreign countries, two papers.
3. Commercial law, sale of goods, insurance, carriage of goods by land and sea, elements of the law relating to negotiable instruments, partnership, companies, one paper.
4. Statistical method (non-mathematical), to include averages, graphs, etc.; illustrations being taken from statistics of trades, prices, etc., one paper.
B. A group selected from the following:
1. Banking and finance—
(a) Banking, including a general knowledge of the principal British and foreign systems, and of stock exchange practice and the foreign exchange market, two papers.
(b) Accounting and business organization, accounts of traders at home and abroad, including foreign currencies and accounts of business houses of various types, two papers.
(c) An approved modern foreign language.
2. Trade A—
(a) The trade of specific areas, including conditional production and marketing of commodities, local tariff and transport conditions, trade statistics, etc., two papers.
(b) Areas, Europe, (2) Either North or South America or India and the Far East or Africa and Australasia.
(c) Economics of transport (from the point of view of the trader), one paper.
(d) Accounting. The accounts of traders at home and abroad, including foreign currencies and accounts of branches, one paper.
(e) An approved modern foreign language, two papers and viva voce.
3. Trade B. For those especially engaged in the trade of a definite region (e.g. South America, India, Russia, Scandinavia). The chief commercial language of the region. The geography of the region, including products, markets, etc. The commercial methods, including policy, tariffs and commercial law.
It is suggested that candidates for this group should spend a year abroad, in a country where the language of their region is spoken.
4. Transport—
(a) Transport, two papers.
(b) Trade, one paper.
(c) Accounting, one paper.
(d) An approved modern foreign language, two papers and viva voce.
5. Industry—
(a) Business organization. The organization of business houses of various types, one paper, the organization of work and factories, one paper.
(b) Accounting. Factory accounting with special reference to cost accounts and to depreciation, one paper.
(c) Industrial law. The law relating to factories and workshops, workmen's compensation and trades unions, one paper.
(d) An approved modern foreign language, two papers and viva voce.

MONTANA SHORT OF TEACHERS
BUTTE, Montana.—The State Board of Education has taken cognizance of the fact that there is a shortage of teachers in Montana this year, and also the fact that certain teachers have broken their contracts.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lawrence and the Koh-i-noor

The gem which was the chief treasure of the crown of Lahore has since been famous in England. It was the diamond called the Mountain of Light (Koh-i-noor), now in the King's possession. It is a wonderful stone, and was worn by Queen Victoria on state occasions. When Sir John Lawrence, afterward Governor-General, was British resident at Lahore, there came a time when riots were feared, and Lawrence thought that the great diamond would be in peril. He went to the treasury and asked to see the state jewels. These were brought to him, and he took the diamond, telling the treasurer that he would soon return it to him. The treasurer, having full confidence in the "Lord Sahib," assented, and Lawrence walked home with the Koh-i-noor in his pocket. His head was full of the anticipated dangers, and when he reached his house he was still absent-minded, and mechanically opened a drawer and placed the diamond in it, and went to his desk and wrote for some hours. By the time he had finished, word was brought to him of circumstances which gave him yet further uneasiness. He went out, and was occupied constantly for some days. He forgot all about the Koh-i-noor!

After some days "affairs settled down," as he said, and at a durbar held by the Maharajah, the treasurer, as usual, had the trays of the state jewels carried past the throne. The great diamond was not among them. "Where is the Koh-i-noor?" demanded the Maharajah. The treasurer saluted, and, turning to Lawrence, said that it was in the possession of the Sahib. But Lawrence had for the moment completely forgotten that he had taken the jewel, and asked the treasurer what he meant by such a statement. All eyes were now turned on the two. The treasurer, again saluting, said it was as he had declared. Lawrence denied, and yet felt distressed, for he believed the treasurer honest, as did the assembly, who all evidently disbelieved the British resident. The Maharajah meantime sat silent, and commanded the durbar to proceed. Lawrence went home much perturbed, searched and found the diamond, and immediately sent to the Maharajah the lost gem, and a full account of the circumstances. The British resident was liked by the Prince, who made a joke of the incident.—From the Marquis of Lorne's Life of Queen Victoria.

Fruit and Seed

Nature never makes us a present of a fine fruit or berry, pear, peach, or plum without packing up along with it a seed or two of the same.—Emerson's Journal.

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Money

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following is merely an effort to sketch in very broad outlines the place and value given to money by Christian Science, and so to explain what to many people has seemed a most thorny problem. In the first place, the metal coin is nothing in itself, and never has been.—the symbol might just as well be, and is in some places, beads or shells, or even cows and slaves. The difficulty lies in the fact that humanity, during the course of long ages, has given a false value to money, and instead of remaining a mere symbol it has become a power in itself, and so the more money a man has the more power he has in the world's general estimation, hence the apostle's admonition to Timothy that "the love of money is the root of all evil," not the money, be it observed, but the love of it.

The cause of this mistaken view, and hence of much, if not all, of the trouble in the world, can only be discovered through the understanding of metaphysics, or Christian Science. We read in the book of Revelation about that old serpent "which deceiveth the whole world," and in the allegory of Adam and Eve and the serpent we are given a graphic description, in symbolic language, of the nature of the deception. The man evolved from the dust of the ground is deceived through the evidence of the senses into thinking that his intelligence, his gratification, is dependent upon objects external to his individual consciousness, upon matter in fact, and that this knowledge of material existence is both good and evil, capable of giving pleasure and pain, life and death.

On such reasoning the whole theory of material existence has been built, in which this false idea of possession has so deceived humanity that, in its extreme form, we find the miser hoarding gold for its own sake, and actually living in poverty and want. Jesus once summed up the whole matter in a few words. He spoke of the rich man who said to himself, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take these ease, eat, drink, and be merry. But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?" The true meaning of the Greek word there translated "soul," is life or animal sense, so that what Jesus really said was, in effect, that this man, enveloped in the material sense of life, was building his security, for years to come, on the evidence of material existence. Then he inquired, from the standpoint of Truth, what would become of all that evidence, whose would it be, if the rich man were bereft of that animal sense? The logical conclusion is that it would disappear, being merely a state of mind, or belief.

On such evidence as this are based all the innumerable struggles after social amelioration, all the revolts against the existing state of things, which are constantly disturbing the world today, and in the nature of things they cannot provide a remedy, they can only make things uncomfortable, which is possibly necessary and wholesome. But the remedy for error can only be found in Truth. As for instance, when some one, sore and angry with what seems to be the gross injustice of the world, seeing perhaps his neighbor's children driving to school in a motor car, while his own walk badly shod, rages against wealth and class. Christian Science shows him that no remedy is to be found in that direction, but that the solution of his difficulty and the supply for his children's need, lies, not in what he can earn or save, but in what he understands about God and being.

The question then naturally arises, does the man with the motor car understand more about God? Not necessarily, he may only be expressing the opposite quality of the same general belief, that a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth. One state of mind is just as mistaken as the other, and both must be replaced by the knowledge of what substance truly is. In Science and Health (p. 120), Mrs. Eddy writes as follows: "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health. The Science of Mind-healing shows it to be impossible for aught but Mind to testify truly or to exhibit the real status of man. Therefore the divine Principle of Science, reversing the testimony of the physical senses, reveals man as harmoniously existent in Truth, which is the only basis of health; and thus Science denies all disease, heals the sick, overthrows false evidence, and refutes materialistic logic." It is no perversion of the meaning of that passage to include a man's financial position in that word health, as health means wholeness, and therefore covers and includes all the phases of human experience.

To understand this, a complete reversal of the point of view is required, and the human being must begin to recognize that man is spiritual, not partially, but wholly, and that the evidence that Spirit is his life, lies within, in Mind, in what he reflects of God as idea, not without. "Man doth not live by bread only," said Moses, "but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord." In other words, man is not a

material being supported by matter, he is spiritual, and so all his needs are spiritual and are already supplied. A man has to learn from Christian Science how to turn from the evidences of matter, received from material sense, to the evidence of Spirit, learned from divine Principle.

Jesus made many direct references to the fact that obedience to, and understanding of his teaching would bring about a state of physical well-being, and Christian Science shows that as a man thinks less about, worries less about, and desires less of material things, because he has learned that Spirit, God, is the source of all supply, he will find abundance where before he found lack. But that can only be incidental to his progress, for his whole aim is to have treasure in heaven, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

A Still Day in Autumn

I love to wander through the wood-lands hoary
In the soft light of an autumnal day.
When Summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.

How through each loved familiar path she lingers,
Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst;

Kindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining
To light the gloom of Autumn's moldering halls,
With hoary plumes the clematis entwining
Where o'er the rock her withered garland falls.

Warm lights are on the sleepy up-lands waning
Beneath soft clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through their fringes raining
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

The little birds upon the hillside lonely
Flit noiselessly along from spray to spray,
Silent as a sweet wandering thought that only
Shows its bright wings and softly glides away.

— Sarah Helen Whitman.

Dorothy Wordsworth in Scotland

Soon after we saw our boat coming over the calm water. It was late in the evening. . . . The stars were beginning to appear, but the brightness of the west was not yet gone—the lake perfectly still, and when we first went into the boat we rowed almost close to the shore under steep crags hung with birches: it was like a new-discovered country of which we had not dreamed, for in walking down the lake, owing to the road in that part being carried at a considerable height on the hillside, the rocks and the indentings of the shore had been hidden from us. At this time, those rocks and their images in the calm water composed one mass, the surfaces of both equally distinct, except where the water trembled with the motion of our boat. Having rowed a while under the bold steep, we launched out further when the shores were no longer abrupt. We hardly spoke to each other as we moved along receding from the west, which diffused a solemn animation over the lake. The sky was cloudless; and everything seemed at rest except our solitary boat, and the mountain streams—seldom heard, and but faintly. I think I have rarely experienced a more elevated pleasure than during our short voyage of the night. The good woman had long been looking out for us and had prepared everything for our refreshment; and as soon as we had finished supper . . . we went to bed. William, I doubt not, rested well, and, for my part, I slept as soundly on my chaff bed as ever I had done in childhood after the long day's playing of a summer's holiday.—From the "Journal of Dorothy Wordsworth," edited by W. Knight.

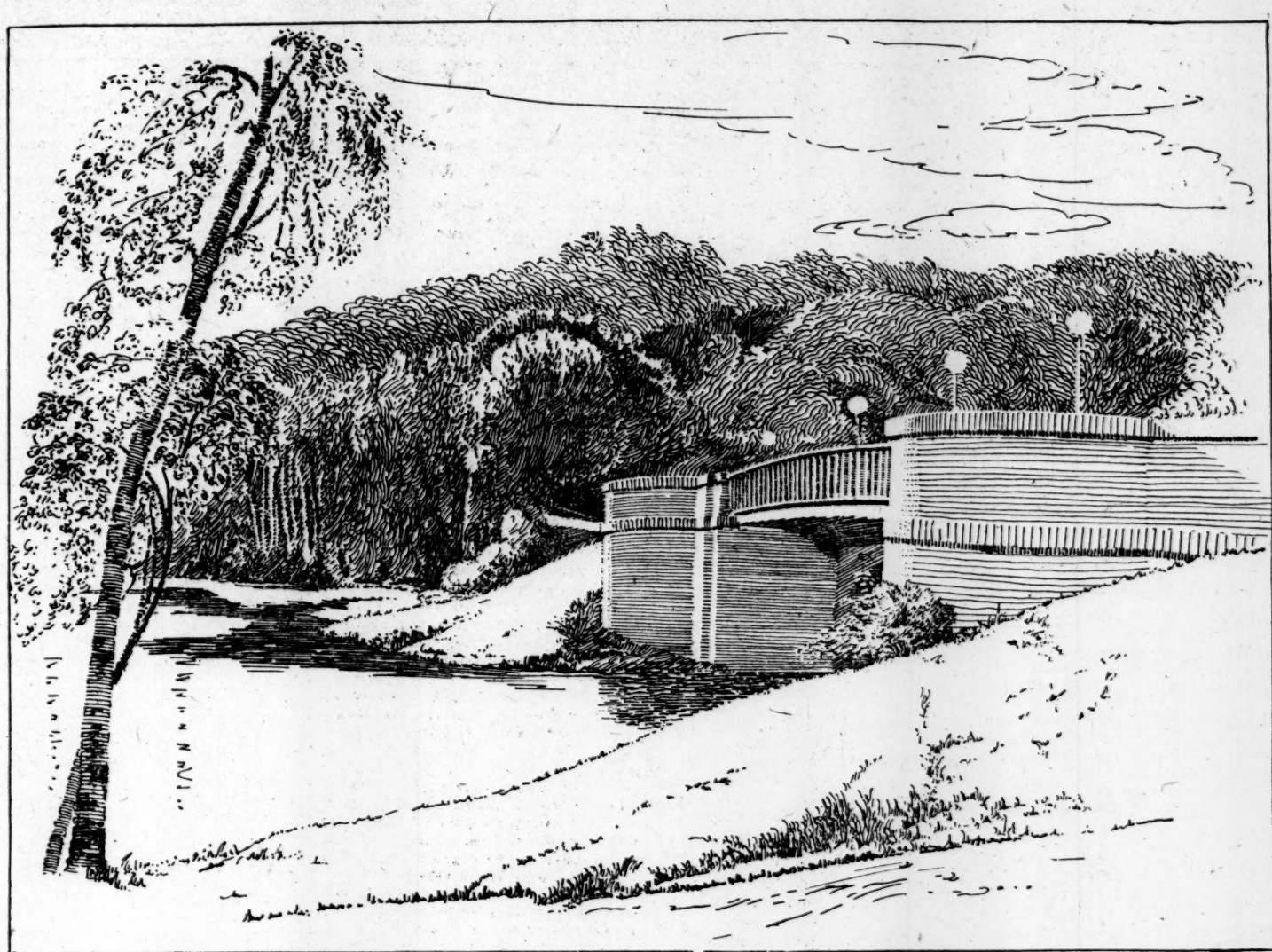
The Arizona Desert

I hear the city's surge and roar
Where tides of nations meet,
And as I look with jaded eyes
Across the crowded street,
I dream of far-off desert wastes
Where solitude had birth,
And where, untamed of human hands,
There lies the virgin earth.

'Tis there upon the azure hills,
Above the dusty dunes,
The rubric of the sunset lies
In rose and silver runes.

There sing the flecked mocking-birds—
The minstrels of the night;
There timid quail brood o'er their nests
In undisturbed delight;
There dawn-winds sweep the somber plain,
And call the morning star,
But I have wandered many a day—
How far, my heart, how far!

—Rose Trumbull.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Charles River at Auburndale, Mass.

Below the grassy bank of glowing gold the water answers to the light-filled sky. The breeze that ruffles it to take the quiet light from overhead pitches its unseen minute waves at an angle which within the shadow of the bridge equally sends to the eye the darks of all the under surfaces. A line of light lies on the upper edge of parapet and rail, and where the shadowed rounds of the abutments turn into the light are verticals of light warm upon the stone. Beyond the furthest abutment, under the shadowed bulk of trees, lies a strip of rising road, warm, white and brilliant in the sun. On its further side, under the trees that base the hillside, is the deepest note of shadow.

The trees upon the further bank are crested with quivering gold, which, on out-jutting masses of foliage, comes down their higher shadowed side almost to the water's edge. Near the further shore, under the trees, irregularly long-drawn areas of light show the familiar eye the presence of lily beds, and in the narrow channels between them the water is darkened to the reflections of the shadowed trees above. The further hillside is in green-gray shadow, warning here and there to tawny reds and oranges, and in this place and that, showing by sudden depth and blueness of tone the presence of some forest-searching hollow. On a stray verdurous rest, some touch of light momentarily rests in gold. If it chance to be a spot of maple or sumach there comes an evanescence of ruddy flame that lasts no longer than it takes the sun to come another half foot or so nearer the horizon. Beyond the tree-crowned ridge the quiescent, long-drawn clouds begin to turn a ruddy gold—pale and far upon their sunward edges. The far sky beyond, till now gray-blue, becomes shot with unseen light and turns to golden pearl, almost in the moment when, having come so low, the western sun strikes across the water to the left a path of almost blinding brilliance, and turns the birch leaves overhead to a shower of translucent, low-toned golden points, whose sparkle and shimmer to the breeze is as the birches' farewell to the sun.

The Cotton-Clothed Philosopher

"It is a serious matter to try to say what people love learning most. It is also very difficult to determine what class of any people are most deeply intent on acquiring knowledge, but I would not be inclined to put the Chinese second even to the Germans in their love for learning." Dr. Isaac Taylor Headland writes in "Home Life in China." "And if I were to select a particular class of the Chinese who are most willing to sacrifice to secure an education, I think I would select the students who come 'on the homes of poverty. The reason for this is perhaps because they know the privations of poverty, and the possibilities of relief in an education, but I am more inclined to believe that it is pure love of learning, and this for the reason that Chinese history is so full of stories of poor boys who became great scholars under the most self-sacrificing circumstances, and then either refused to take office, or accepted it under protest."

"I would not depend, however, upon Chinese history for my information. For sixteen years I have been a teacher of Chinese boys in the Peking University, where boys—poor boys from the farm—have lived without complaint on seven shillings a month—a month, I say, have been compelled by the rules of the school to put out their lights at ten o'clock, and have exemplified all the stories of diligent students I have ever found in history. Added to this, let me say that forty of the first fifty-two graduates of the school accepted positions as Christian teachers or preachers on salaries of twenty shillings or less a month, when they were offered five to ten times that amount if they would go into business. While many of those who entered business, either because they were not fitted for a professional life, or for other personal reasons, agreed to put some other poor boy through college, I have therefore seen, so many of the historical incidents embodied in real life that I am convinced that they are not without foundation."

"Nothing is so much of an honor to a village as a scholar. Though the great Han Yu (768-824 A.D.) was born in Teng-chou in Honan, because his ancestors came from Chang-i in Chihli, that village claims him as her son, and of nothing else is she so proud. And well she may be, for the great poet and essayist Su Tung-p'o says that 'from the age of the Hans, the truth began to be obscured, and literature to fade. Supernatural religion sprang up on all sides, and many eminent scholars failed to oppose their advance, until Han Yu, the cotton-clothed, arose and blasted them with his derisive sneer.' He left a poem written to his son on the importance of education, a part of which is as follows:

"If you want to know the effect of an education,
It is that the wise and the fool are of the same origin.
Two families each have a son:
The skill of the two babies is the same.
When they are a little older,
They play together like a couple of fish.
Up to the age of twelve or thirteen,
There is but little difference in their appearance,
At thirty, their physical development is certain.
But one is a hog, the other a dragon.
The latter flies away . . .
The former is the driver of a horse . . .
The other is a duke and a minister,
Living in a mansion in a magnificent manner.

Ask you what is the reason?
Education and ignorance.
Gold and jade, although so dear,
Waste away and disappear.
Education is kept within you . . .
Whether people are high or low
Is not on account of their parents.
Don't you see the duke and the minister
Being developed from the farmer?
Don't you see the descendants of the nobles,
Hungry and cold, go without even a donkey?"

"Such is the advice of the 'cotton-clothed' philosopher, poet, and statesman to his son."

Meredith as He Lived

"It would be hard to imagine finer personal inspiration for a beginner with a strong feel for letters in terms of life, and in relation to life—than was George Meredith in his early prime. When I came to London at five or six and twenty to try my fortunes at a hazardous vocation," John Morley writes in "Recollections," "he, being ten years my senior, benevolently took to me, and extended a cordial, indulgent, and ever faithful hand. . . . His genius in his early days and mine had met little encouragement, and his name was neither widely known nor at all valued even by a few, and so in truth it stood for long years after.

He lived, when I came to know him, in a modest cottage in the Esher country in Surrey; it had, as he said, very much the appearance of a natural product of the common on which it stood."

"He came to the morning meal after a long hour's stride in the tonic air and fresh loveliness of cool woods and green slopes, with the brightness of sunrise upon his brow, responsive penetration in his glance, the turn of radiant irony in his lips and peaked beard, his fine poetic head bright with crisp, brown hair. Phœbus Apollo descending upon us from Olympus. His voice was strong, full, resonant, harmonious, his laugh quick and loud." "His personality seemed to give new life, inner meaning, vivacity, surprise, to lessons from wholesome books and teachers, and to shower a sparkling cataract of freshness on them all. Even the sight of a devoted worker persevering in unrewarded toil against clouds of difficulty, was in itself no ordinary stimulus. My interest and love for a book as a book he had no share in: it was to him no more than a respectable superstition, with which for himself he had no more sympathy than Darwin had. Loud and constant was his exhortation. No musical note from a lute, it was the call of the trumpet from live lips. Live with the world. No cloister. No languor. Play your part. Fill the day. Ponder well and loiter not. Let laughter brace you. Exist in everyday communion with Nature. Nature bids you take all, only be sure you learn how to do without."

"Even trite commonplace of conduct, set forth in all the tones of physical joy, as he strode over his own fair countryside, over the heights of Hindhead in his beloved south-west wind, or along the running waters of Wordsworth's northern dales, were kindled into a new light as of planetary stars. The compass of his philosophy moved true, but after Oxford the boat's orientation was fresh, the sails were differently set. This was Meredith and the law of his unwritten tables. Such his animating counsels to a junior in whose future usefulness he had faith. He prefixed my initials to a sonnet of exhortation, now printed in his books:

"They number hoary heads in that hard flock,
Trim swordsmen they put forth; yet try thy steel,
Thou fighting for poor humankind, wilt feel
The strength of Roland in thy wrist to hew
A chasm sheer into the barren rock,
And bring the army of the faithful through."

"Nobody in prose, and I almost dare say nobody in verse, has surpassed Meredith in precision of eye and color and force of words for landscape, from great masterpieces like the opening pages of 'Vittoria,' or the night on the Adriatic in 'Beauchamp,' down to the thousand vignettes, miniatures, touches, that in all his work bring the air, clouds, winds, trees, light, storm, with magic truth and fascination for background and illumination to his stage. He lived at every hour of day and night with all the sounds and shades of nature open to his sensitive perception. These . . . changing effects were not only poetry to him, nor scenery; what Wordsworth calls the 'business of the elements,' was an essence of his life. To love this deep companionship of the large, refreshing, natural world brought unspeakable fullness of being to him, as it was one of his most priceless lessons to men of disposition more prosaic than his own."

"I once commended to him (1877) Goethe's well-known and ever noble psalm of life, 'Des Göttliche.' He wrote me that he had read it once more. 'This is the very spirit of Goethe. I

have many times come in contact with it and been ennobled. Fault of mine if not more. This high discernment, this nobility of unconsidered utterance, this is the hymn for men; this is to be really prophet-like.' He worked and slept up in his little chalet on Box Hill. 'Anything grander,' he said, 'than the days and nights at my porch, you will not find away from the Alps, for the dark line of my hill runs up to the stars, the valley below is a soundless gulf. There I pace like a shipman before turning in. In the day, with a S. W. blowing, I have a brilliant universe rolling up to me; after midnight I sat and thought of Goethe, and of the sage in him and the youth.' This is Meredith as he lived, and at his best."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Lesson From the Times

OF THE three great autocracies which have held Europe for a century within their grasp not one remains. Nicholas Romanoff, driven from his throne, has been assassinated by an unauthorized firing squad in an obscure Russian village. William of Hohenzollern is a fugitive in Holland, with a desperate future before him. Charles of Hapsburg has discovered that riding in tram-cars, like a modern Haroun al Raschid, has not made him a democrat in the eyes of his people. Meantime King George of England, who exercises the merest shadow of the authority of President Wilson, and whose voice is always that of the prime minister of the day, drives round the streets of London, in an open carriage, in the pouring rain, amidst an exhibition of affection from the poorest streets, which shows the respect which can be held for a ruler who has no opinions but those of his constitutionally elected Parliament. Years ago Mr. Ruskin declared that his idea of a king was the man who worked hardest and followed Principle most closely. There are kings who have worked desperately hard in changing their clothes to return visits, who have been generals at ten o'clock in the morning, admirals at eleven, and colonels of foreign regiments by twelve. All of which, if they had ever read "Sartor Resartus," would have shown them the folly of their philosophy. "The world is an old woman," declares the preacher of the Nineteenth Century, "and mistakes any gilt farthing for a gold coin; whereby, being often cheated, she will henceforth trust nothing but the common copper."

William of Hohenzollern, perched on his great war horse, and crowned with a silver helmet on which an eagle spread its wings, has proved just such a gilt farthing to Germany, and so Germany casts her eyes towards the common copper in the person of Charles Liebknecht. The question for her now is, Will she be satisfied with the copper, or will she look for another gilt farthing? Of course, if the gilt farthing had borne the impress of the gospel of work it would have been different, but then it would not have been a gilt farthing. "Blessed is he who has found his work," says the preacher; "let him ask no other blessedness." If the kings of Europe had taken the advice of Carlyle and Ruskin the story of Europe would be very different today. But being autocrats they could not. And being what they were it is useless for the people to blame them, for it is the people who gild the farthings, and then debase their coinage. After all, it is possible to play with words like farthings. The Sansculottes of '93 scrawled "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," over the walls of the Place de la Revolution, while they counted the heads of the aristocrats falling into the basket of sawdust before the little window of the guillotine. To them an aristocrat was a king or a king's mistress, a duchess or a little seamstress, who had qualms about the murdering of women. Has Demos so completely changed his skin today, when he takes a man from his bed, in Russia, and shoots him against the wall of his house, because he can read and write, and calls murder? There is a deep truth in the famous words of the great poet:—

"One still strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I?
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
Who can rule, and dare not lie."

It is quite true that it is despots of the type of Louis the Well-Beloved, who produce democrats of the type of Marat and Collot d'Herbois. But it is equally true that it is democrats of the type of Ulianoff and Bronstein who produce Williams of Hohenzollern and Francis Josephs of the House of Hapsburg. A very slight experience of the rule of Ulianoff and Bronstein, with liberty spelt license, with equality spelt class domination, and with fraternity spelt assassination, converted the provinces of East Russia into an admiration for Marshal von Hindenburg and the Crown Prince. Yet if anybody believes that Bolshevism is confined to Russia that person cannot see across a teacup. Bolshevism exists wherever the Bolshevik conscience exists, just as autocracy exists wherever the autocratic conscience exists. There is autocracy and to spare in the United States of America, as anybody may see who has followed the methods by which freewill offerings have been collected, at the point of the bayonet, for the Red Cross or kindred charitable drives. There is Bolshevism and to spare in the United States of America, as anybody may know who has had opportunities of studying anything of the social underworld of the United States. What makes the United States a great free republic is the fact that the vast majority of its citizens understand liberty, equality, and fraternity truly. But the very fact that liberty, equality, and fraternity are not mere words in the United States provides the opportunity for license which the Bolshevik consciousness attempts to take advantage of. If anybody can possibly be pardoned for quoting Madame Roland's famous apostrophe, at this time of day, then that person may be forgiven, in the era of the Bolshevik, since many are the crimes committed by that democrat in the name of liberty.

All of which merely proves the extraordinary necessity for the men who are really leading the great advanced movements of the world today, to realize that what is wanted is not the incitement of their followers along the path of revolution, but the education of their followers in the school of self-restraint. Before a man can learn to lead he must begin by disciplining himself. It is because the leaders have not understood discipline, and have never subjected themselves to it, that so many revolutionary movements have gone astray. That great saying of Cicero's "Quales sunt summi civitatis viri, talis est civitas,"—Whatever the leading men of a state are, that is the state itself, is true today. Though whether Cicero's words were founded on sound reasoning or not is alto-

gether another thing. Still the saying is true, whether you argue from cause to effect, or from effect to cause. To put it differently, it matters not in the least whether you believe that the leading men of a state make the state what they are, or whether you maintain that the condition of the state is typified in its leading men, which last, as a matter of fact, is the scientific truth. You cannot have Caesars without plebeians, and a plebeian state will inevitably produce a Caesar. The German thirsted for authority, that was the German mentality. Therefore he bowed to authority wherever authority enthroned itself, and he inevitably ended by placing the imperial crown on the head of Caesar.

The Anglo-Saxon race has preferred personal liberty, with all its heritage of trouble, to authority, with its mental coma. It may have put its neck foolishly under the yoke of priestcraft, but when it found out priestcraft it made a rapid end of its authority. It is tending today to put its neck under the yoke of medicine, but it will depose medicine, when it finds it out, more roughly than ever it did priestcraft. Therefore, in the words of the old Latin proverb, "Caveat doctor," let the doctor look out. You can no more permanently frighten a nation into submission, through the fear of death, than you can, through the fear of hell. Especially when you do so little to keep it out of hell or the grave.

Real liberty, then, is only to be found in that adhesion to Principle, which frees a man from the limitations of the flesh; real equality, in that equal understanding of Principle which makes it mentally impossible for one man to climb to power upon another man's shoulders; real fraternity, in the perfect realization of that wonderful saying of the Founder of the Christian religion, that all men have one Father, Principle.

The Tzecho-Slovaks in Russia

OF THE many points already fixed, or rapidly becoming so, in regard to the forthcoming peace settlement, not one, surely, can lay claim to more general or more whole-hearted support than that which concerns the rehabilitation, as a nation, of the Tzecho-Slovaks. What is true, in a measure, of all the oppressed nations who are to be granted their freedom and right to development, namely, that humanity cannot afford to do without them thus free and independent, is specially true of the Tzecho-Slovaks. During the past four years, but especially during the last eighteen months, they have forced the world to recognize them as a great people, a people who have already attained to a large vision and a willingness calmly and intelligently to sacrifice themselves for it, which place them well in the van of human progress. It is of just such qualities that the world has special need at the present hour, and those who have given proof of possessing them will be veritable sheet anchors in the great council which must shortly meet to settle the affairs of the nations.

The Tzecho-Slovaks have shown their qualities both on the battle field and in the council chamber on many occasions; but nowhere to better advantage than in the astounding achievements of the little Tzecho-Slovak army in Russia.

The story of that army's formation by Professor Masaryk; its firm and steadfast stand in the early days of the Russian revolution, when the whole vast military organization of the Empire was crumbling around it; its decision, when the Russian ship of state was wrecked on the rock of Bolshevism, to march round the world to fight for liberty on the battle fields of western Europe, will all, no doubt, one day be fittingly placed on record, and will make one of the great narratives in the long history of the struggle for human liberty. In broad outline, it is a story soon told; how the signing of the treacherous Brest-Litovsk treaty found the Tzecho-Slovak army, 50,000 strong, in Ukraina, near Kiev; how the Ukrainians threw themselves into the arms of the Germans to escape the Bolsheviks; how the Tzecho-Slovaks refused to submit; repudiated with contempt the offer of the Emperor Charles to grant them "amnesty" and "autonomy," if they would lay down their arms; and, all other roads being barred to them, turned their faces east.

The story of the last few months is a wonderful narrative of difficulties overcome, and of patience and restraint entirely triumphant. The Germans exerted themselves to the uttermost to prevent their escape. They at once seized the railway junction of Bachmac, about 100 miles in their rear, and when the trains conveying the Tzecho-Slovak army arrived, they were waiting for them. A desperate battle ensued. The Germans were defeated, and the trains moved on again. But, swept aside in open encounter, the Germans resorted to intrigue, and this soon began to make itself felt. The Tzecho-Slovaks, firmly keeping before themselves the fact that they had, indeed, no quarrel with Russia, desired to remain on good terms with the Bolsheviks. The only effective armed force in Russia at the time, they could, with the greatest ease, have overthrown the Bolshevik government, and they pointed this out to Lenin and Trotsky. But, as a proof of their good faith, they offered to surrender, and did actually surrender all their arms except a few, ten rifles for each 100 men, retained for personal safety.

In return, the Bolsheviks were to facilitate their transport to Vladivostok. Trust, however, was met everywhere by treachery. The German agents, who, at first, regarded the whole matter as a "naive adventure," destined to come to nothing, and were convinced of this when the Tzecho-Slovak "dummkopfs," dunderheads, laid down their arms, began to be uneasy as they heard of the long line of trains winding its way slowly but surely out of Russia into Siberia. German agents appeared in all the soviets along the line; Magyar and German prisoners were mysteriously armed with the object of "fighting World Imperialism," and, within a very short time, attacks began to be made at sundry points upon the Tzecho-Slovak transport. The trains were stopped at different stations, so that they were separated; promises were made and broken, renewed and broken again; treachery was everywhere the order of the day. Again and again, the Tzecho-Slovak officers had to exert themselves to prevent their men from taking

toll of their enemies; but the little army never fought, save in self-defense, and then only after all other doors had been closed to them. And so, although separated, they all pushed steadily forward and, at last, joined forces with the Allies in western Siberia, asking nothing better than to be allowed to fight still more for freedom, either there or anywhere else. It is a wonderful story, one that needs to be thus recapitulated, and the world will surely keep it well in view in the weeks of decision that lie ahead.

On With the Fight for Prohibition

THE world victory which so many millions of people are now celebrating with unbounded enthusiasm, and which millions will continue to celebrate for an indefinite period, will not be complete until the liquor traffic is destroyed throughout all the earth. Civilization and democracy cannot be wholly safe while the human race remains in any degree subject to the debasing influence of alcohol.

For the last fifty years the clinching argument of the defender of "light beverages" in the United States has been the phrase, "Look at Germany!" Well, look at Germany, where everybody drank beer, from the youngest to the oldest, from the lowest to the highest, where beer drinking had become almost a religion, and the habit tended to blunt morals, brutalize thought, pervert human nature, and encourage the most hideous philosophy ever conceived by men. Beer drinking and beer thinking must be held in no small degree accountable for the crime of the centuries and the blighting of the German Empire.

German propagandists have long endeavored to fasten the beer drinking habit on the United States. German capital has built great breweries and established innumerable beer gardens and beer halls in the United States. German corruption funds have been used freely to buy favorable and to check unfavorable legislation in the United States. The war is over, but the German brewer, the pro-German brewer, and their friends and sympathizers, aided by mischievous "personal-liberty" sentimentalists, are today striving as persistently and determinedly as ever to stay the onward sweep of the prohibition movement.

There are signs that a concerted movement is being organized to influence the state legislatures which will assemble early next year. Appeals as touching as that made to President Wilson by the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Solf, are to be made to the American sense of justice, good will, friendship, charity, brotherliness, humanity, in behalf of the people who have great investments in beer, who have lent money on liquors, who gain their livelihood in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

On the other hand, there is encouragement and inspiration in the announcement, from those authorized and qualified to speak, that the prohibition fight is to be carried on henceforth more vigorously than ever, and that representatives are on the way from Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and other European nations, as well as from several of the South American republics, to attend the conference to be held at Columbus, Ohio, next week, for the promotion of world-wide prohibition. In the United States a supreme effort is about to be launched in behalf of a dry nation, the immediate object being to secure the final ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the beginning of next summer. News is arriving daily of the assured vote of several formerly doubtful states in favor of the amendment.

The prospects are all bright. But they are bright only because the workers for a dry United States; and for a dry world eventually, are renewing the battle with all the energy and enthusiasm which they can command and arouse. The next six months should end the careers of both John Barleycorn and Robin Hop in the United States.

The Faithful City

IN THOSE times of high rebellion in England, some 300 years ago, when King and Parliament measured swords, and the parliamentary sword was found the longer, there was little law or order amongst counties and cities as to which should be found on the side of which. This city was for the King and that city was for the Parliament, and only a few leagues might separate the two. Some cities were for the King at one time, and for the Parliament at another, but there was one city, above all others, which was persistently for the King, no matter how sorely it was pressed, or how often the Roundhead appeared in its streets as victor. That city was Worcester, the old cathedral town on the banks of the Severn.

Twice in four years, in 1642 and in 1646, Worcester was taken by Cromwell's men, and sadly pillaged. Nevertheless, a few years later, when Prince Charles, or Charles II as he claimed to be, with his Scottish army marched on Worcester, in his great effort to retrieve his fortunes, the citizens opened their gates to him with enthusiasm. It was, of course, all to no purpose. Cromwell, with the same doughty determination which had characterized his every act, took up his position on the Red Hill, as it is to this day, outside the city gates; whilst Lambert succeeded in crossing the Severn at Upton, and driving back the Royalist troops toward Worcester. Meanwhile, Charles, seeking an advantage from this division of his enemies' forces, sought to attack Cromwell's camp on Red Hill. At first he was successful, but Lambert arrived in time and drove back Charles' foot, who were not supported by the Scottish horse. Before nightfall, the rout of the Royalist forces was complete, and Cromwell's "Crowning Mercy" an accomplished fact. That was in 1651, and, nine years afterward, when Charles came back from his exile, determined "never to set out on his travels again," he remembered Worcester and its faithfulness, and it came to be known as "The Faithful City."

Then, as long as Worcester has been a city at all, it has been a cathedral city, for when Ethelred and Ethelfleda, ealdorman and lady of the Mercians, "built a burg at Worcester," they did so at the request of the bishop.

And he, good man, succeeded in obtaining from them half their rights and privileges there, "both in market and street within the borough and without." The bishops were always great people in Worcester. Wulfstan, the only English bishop who succeeded in holding his see against the changes of the Norman Conquest, made his power felt in all matters, civil as well as ecclesiastical, and he set the style for his successors. Thus such men as Bishop Godfrey saw at once to the fortifying of his castle at Hartlebury and the "pavage of the city." Then the famous Latimer was, of course, some time Bishop of Worcester, and it was under the shadow of the cathedral that John Gauden, also bishop of the Faithful City, wrote the "Ikon Basilike," which, attributed to Charles I, did so much to undermine the power of the Parliament and bring about the restoration.

The Worcester of today is that strange mixture, often seen in England, of vigorous industrial activity and old-world calm. There are the great porcelain works covering many acres, the engineering works, carriage-making and rope-spinning works, and boat-building yards on the one side, while on the other may be found the century-old repose of cloister and close, together with narrow, winding streets, overhanging houses, and unexpected staircases. Somehow or another, these latter always form the impression one carries away. In other words, in Worcester, "the past has it."

Notes and Comments

THERE is an old saying "It never rains but it pours." Yesterday we had occasion to draw attention to the extraordinary coincidence of the Corning, New York, Leader writing an editorial note absolutely the same, to a comma, as one which had appeared on our editorial page two days earlier. And now comes another coincidence of the same description. On the 4th of October there was a note in this paper on the subject of Iowa's subscription to the Loan. Exactly six days later, or very nearly the exact time it takes for the mail to reach California, the Visalia Daily Times produced exactly the same idea, and expressed it in identically similar language to ourselves. And yet, as we have already said, there are people who deny that coincidences occur.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, the British Envoy to Siberia, was once the subject of conversation between two Yorkshire business men. One of them remarked that he had heard Sir Charles could speak twenty-seven languages. Yes, he can, replied the other, and I know one language he speaks uncommonly well: plain straight English. It is on record with regard to this courteous but decided Englishman that at one point in his career, when Governor of British East Africa, he came to loggerheads with Lord Lansdowne on a question of policy. Sir Charles appears to have taken the opportunity of exercising his capacity for plain English, after which he resigned. As to his fitness for his present difficult work, nobody, who knows him, seems to have the slightest doubt that he is the right man for the place.

ILLINOIS has approved the issue of \$60,000,000 of bonds to provide means for the construction of 4800 miles of good roads, the work to be done and the expenditure to be made within five years after the close of the war. The interest on the loan is to be met by automobile fees. Illinois soil is naturally much better adapted to the raising of crops than to the construction of roads, but this is not to be permitted to interfere with the project. Rather do the apparent difficulties in the way serve to whet the determination of the Prairie State to gridiron itself with roads.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE recalled a pleasing little incident of Sir Hubert Parry's boyhood, in an address which he recently delivered at Trinity College of Music. "I was a young organist at Windsor," he said, "and Parry was then a boy at Eton. I went over there to give an organ recital, and afterwards a lad came up, congratulated me, and then sat at the organ and began to extemporize in a wonderful way. I did not know who he was, but I knew he would become a great musician."

THE cavalry advance in Palestine broke all previous records, and this is true not only of the Indian, but of the Territorial and Anzac cavalry as well. That this is saying a good deal may be seen from a letter written by Sir Edward Sullivan to Childers at the time of Wolsley's expedition against Arabi Pasha. "Six days' campaigning," says Sir Edward, "has established the fact that the Indian cavalry can march 100 miles across the desert in two days without suffering. The English cavalry would not have done it in four." What General Allenby's cavalry did established an absolutely fresh record. Incomparable is the most adequate term with which to refer both to the victories achieved and the methods of achieving them.

THE changes in Palestine wrought by the war open up vast responsibilities for the governments concerned and vast opportunities for the archaeologists. On the wisdom of the provisions made will depend whether the buried treasure trove of ancient history will be made available to the world, or whether the rapid growth of varied interests and lack of cooperation will be allowed to obstruct the way. Professor Flinders Petrie emphasized the importance of the immediate future in exploration work in a Palestine freed at last from the Turkish incubus in speaking to a representative of The Observer of London. He was asked the question, "What can we hope to find in Palestine?" and to it he made the striking answer: "The whole history of humanity in the East from the four or five civilizations before the Jewish occupation."

THE first wireless message, or what is supposed to have been the first wireless message, to reach China from Europe contained a review of the military situation. Another record in wireless achievement was that of a message sent from Wales which reached Sydney, in Australia. These records were made within a few days of each other: a somewhat interesting circumstance.